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Arabs at Summit Work on Plan for Contingency

By Raymond H. Anderson
Morocco, Dec. 23 (NYT).—Leaders of the Arab world met today in a session here to discuss plans for war if political efforts to settle the Middle East conflict fail.

Is Guilty, Is Freed in Swiss Trial

Attackers Get
Hard Labor

THUR. Switzerland. Three members of the Front for the Liberation of the Congo were sentenced today to hard labor under security conditions by a court here for having fired an Israeli airplane at Zurich airport last week.

including a 22-year-old woman, were found guilty of the murder of a pilot of the El Al plane, which was shot down from the sky on Dec. 11.

The court acquitted Rachamim, an Israeli, of the murder, but found him guilty of the charge of murder in connection with the shooting.

The court also acquitted a 23-year-old Israeli, who was shot in the plane and shot in the fourth member of the group, Abdel Mohsen, of the murder.

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Bodyguard with Yasser Arafat (right) and aide in Rabat.

American Plan Rejected U.S. Accused by Israel Of 'Appeasing' Arabs

By Yuval Elizur
JERUSALEM, Dec. 23 (WP).—The signing of peace treaties by Israel and the Arab states, after a three-and-a-half-hour special cabinet meeting today, the Israeli government vehemently denounced the latest U.S. proposals for a Middle East settlement.

The unprecedentedly strong wording of the Israeli statement and the somber atmosphere which is said to have prevailed in the cabinet session mark the new crisis into which the U.S.-Israeli relations have deteriorated in recent weeks.

Referring to the American proposals, which have not yet been officially published, the government statement says: "The cabinet rejects these American proposals in that they prejudice the chances of establishing peace, disregard the essential need to determine and secure agreed borders through

Public Thinking
The anxiety expressed by the cabinet, sworn in only last week, clearly reflects public thinking here, reports reaching Israel in the last few days, and published interviews with Foreign Minister Abba Eban and Ambassador to Washington Yitzhak Rabin upon their return from the United States yesterday, which helped to arouse deep concern in the man in the street here.

An editorial in the leading morning newspaper Ha'aretz this morning expressed this mood when it stated: "In its attempt to disengage itself from its pro-Israel image, the United States will not make itself liked by the Arabs. It will only add contempt to hatred."

Israelis were especially aroused when they were told by Mr. Eban yesterday that at the time he met with Secretary of State William F. Rogers last Tuesday, he had no idea the United States would present its 11-point proposal for a settlement between Israel and Jordan at the four powers' talks in New York the next day.

According to press reports, King Hussein of Jordan had been informed of the American move a week ago, while the Israelis were not given a copy of the draft proposal until last Friday.

These reports also stated that the U.S. proposals for a settlement between Israel and Jordan were presented to the Soviet Union last Oct. 28, without having previously been shown to the Israelis.

At this weekend's critical series of meetings, which saw ministers sit until after 2 a.m. yesterday and today, headway was difficult mostly because of the vast sums of money involved and differences of opinion about increasing authority of the European Parliament.

The Dutch insisted that the Parliament, now little more than a debating society, be given a major say in budget matters. The French were won over to the general principle of greater authority for the Parliament, but it remained to be seen exactly what shape the new agreement would take.

The European Parliament, which sits in Strasbourg, has 142 members designated by the national parliaments of the EEC states. There are 36 delegates each from France, Germany and Italy, 14 each from the Netherlands and Belgium and six from Luxembourg.

Huge Farm Fund
This year the EEC farm fund will dispense \$2.5 billion, and by the mid-1970s the figure is expected to mount to around \$4 billion. The high price structure has caused enormous surpluses of dairy products, wheat and other foods.

Financing the surpluses now amounts to \$600 million a year. At present, the farm fund is supplied by levies on agricultural imports, forcing the price of imported food to community levels. Ninety percent of the levy is turned over to the community. These funds are supplemented by direct contributions from the member states.

Under this formula, France, as the largest farm producer, is a net beneficiary by more than \$300 million. The Germans are net donors by a roughly similar amount.

Main SALT Negotiations Start in April in Vienna

A Shift Back To Helsinki Later Is Set

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (WP).—Full-scale negotiations on curbing the strategic nuclear arms race will begin next April 16. The United States and the Soviet Union jointly announced this today in Helsinki at the conclusion of five weeks of what they agreed was a "useful" preliminary exchange.

The negotiations will open in Vienna, a site favored by Washington, but will be moved at an unspecified later time back to Helsinki, where the preliminary talks were held and where Moscow wanted the substantive talks to take place.

Today's announcement, as well as public remarks by the chairman of the two delegations, revealed only the minimum of what has been discussed. But the tone of all that was said, jointly and separately, was one of hope that some form of agreement can be reached in the substantive talks which may go on for months if not years.

The key words in the communiqué were these: "The preliminary exchange of views which took place concern-



AGREED—To the applause of Finnish Foreign Minister Ahti Karjalainen, Gerard C. Smith (left), head of the U.S. delegation to SALT, shakes hands with his Russian counterpart, Vladimir Semenov, after deciding site of further talks.

ing the limitation of strategic arms was useful to both sides. As a result of that exchange, each side is better able to understand the views of the other side with respect to the problems under consideration. An understanding was reached on the general range of questions which will be the subject of further U.S.-Soviet exchanges."

It can be stated with authority that the meaning of those carefully chosen words is as follows: The two superpowers, in the preliminary talks, reached agreement that each accepts the idea of mutual deterrence. They agreed that their joint problem is how to maintain the present balance of power between them on which the nuclear peace depends.

They agreed that any agreement to curb or limit weapons systems must be satisfactorily verified but they left the details of that touchy problem for later on.

In short, the preliminary talks produced agreement that the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Shriver Said to Plan to Quit After Pompidou's U.S. Trip

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—A column by James Reston, of The New York Times, today contained the following "note": "Sargent Shriver, U.S. Ambassador to France, has told his in-laws, the Kennedys, that he expects to resign from that post after President Georges Pompidou's visit to the United States in February."



Sargent Shriver

"As I have said many times, I am very happy in my present job and regard it as very important."

Bernadette Devlin Sentenced To 6 Months for Part in Riots

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, Dec. 22 (AP).—Bernadette Devlin, Catholic civil rights leader and the youngest member of the British Parliament, was sentenced today to six months in jail today on charges of inciting people to riotous behavior.

Miss Devlin, 22, was convicted on three counts of incitement to riotous behavior and one of behaving riotously during the violent clashes between Catholics and Protestants in the Catholic Bogside area of Londonderry last August.

Nine other charges against her were dismissed. She was allowed free on bail of £250 (\$900) pending appeal.

Charges Denied
Miss Devlin denied at a five-day court hearing that she had incited riotous behavior.

Members of the British Parliament are protected by parliamentary privilege against libel suits stemming from what they say in the House of Commons. But they are subject to criminal proceedings arising from their actions, like any other member of the public, outside the parliamentary premises.

Her lawyer, Sir Dingle Foot, a leading British attorney and brother of Britain's Ambassador to the United Nations, Lord Caradon, summed up his defense by claiming Miss Devlin had combined the roles of Joan of Arc and Florence Nightingale during the disturbances.

"If a citizen believes that the police are guilty of unlawful conduct the citizen is entitled to take steps for his own defense and for the defense of others involved," he said.

The hard-coated Miss Devlin smiled as she left the court. Her supporters sang civil rights songs and cheered as she came down the steps to a waiting car. They booed and jeered police.

"I intend to carry on my parliamentary and other duties pending appeal," Miss Devlin said shortly after this trial ended. "I can't, of course, comment on the sentence—whether or not I consider it a harsh one—because the matter is sub judice at the moment," she said.

Warsaw Accepts Bid By Bonn on Dialogue

By Dan Morgan

WARSAW, Dec. 22 (WP).—The Polish government declared today that it was ready to open a political dialogue with West Germany, starting with the question of the borders Poland received at the end of World War II.

The offer of talks, made by Chancellor Willy Brandt's new government in a Nov. 24 note, was taken up in the Polish parliament today in a speech by Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz. A note conveying the Polish decision was later handed over in Bonn by the head of the Polish trade mission. The two countries have no diplomatic relations.

Mr. Cyrankiewicz, who laid heavy emphasis in his speech on Poland's friendship with its Socialist allies, declared in respect to the border question: "The starting point for the beginning of the process of normal-

ization between the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland is the recognition of Poland's western border on the Oder and Neisse (Rivers). There is not and there cannot be any other basis for the creation of the conditions for further normalization between the two states."

The premier also raised the Soviet-sponsored proposal of a European security conference which would ratify the Continent's "realities." Though he came out strongly in support of "general sovereign recognition for East Germany," he did not appear to have made this a condition for talks with Bonn.

Observers here noted that the East German ambassador in Warsaw has met with Mr. Cyrankiewicz and with Polish Communist party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka in the last few days, almost certainly to try to coordinate policy toward Bonn.

Polish acceptance of talks, which had been expected, fitted into the pattern of Bonn's swiftly moving diplomacy with Eastern Europe. It came one day after the publication of an East-West German exchange in which Walter Ulbricht had offered talks with Bonn on a state treaty between the two Germans.

Tough as East German treaty terms were—and they included demands for fullness sovereign recognition and an exchange of ambassadors—the feeling in Bonn was that the East German moves would contribute to an open discussion between Poland and Bonn.

Had Mr. Ulbricht remained completely silent rather than advancing his own program of bilateralism with Bonn, Polish overtures to the West Germans would have been severely inhibited. West German officials were still (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

125 Die in Vietnam Civilian Plane Crash

SAIGON, Dec. 23 (Tuesday) (Reuters).—More than 125 people were killed yesterday when an Air Vietnam DC-6 plane overshot the runway and crashed into buildings at Nha Trang airport, Saigon radio reported today. The crash was the worst air disaster in South Vietnam's history.

The radio said the dead included 40 to 50 children and a school teacher in a primary school demolished by the aircraft as it plowed off the runway at the coastal city 200 miles northeast of Saigon.

The casualty figure, given by military police, did not break down how many of the plane's 70 passengers had died and how many had been killed on the ground. The radio said 26 people were injured.

Several reports said there had been an explosion near the cockpit

before the plane came down to make an emergency landing.

The reports said there was a gaping hole in the fuselage just forward of the left wing.

Debris struck a jeep in which three American Special Forces soldiers were traveling. Critically injured them, eyewitnesses said.

Eyewitnesses in Nha Trang said they saw 30 survivors emerge from a side door of the burning fuselage.

The five crew members were reported to be Nationalist Chinese. The plane had been chartered from a Taiwan firm, Far East Air Transportation Corp., for Air Vietnam's domestic service.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman could not confirm whether there were any Americans aboard. "Though airline sources said there were three Americans and a South Korean on the passenger list, An Air Vietnam communiqué

said only that "a number of people had been killed and injured and that the injured included the pilot and an air hostess."

Police sources said that in addition to those killed in the plane and in the school a number of people in nearby homes and a market place died.

The four-engined plane circled the airport twice before attempting to land.

It came down nose up and bounced three times on the runway, apparently unable to reverse or stop its engines.

A woman passenger who escaped from the burning wreck reported an explosion in the cockpit when the plane was about 15 miles south of Nha Trang.

She said she saw an air hostess providing first aid to the pilot and co-pilot shortly before the plane came down.

Reportedly Warned Him to Alter Arab Policy Oil Leaders Saw Nixon on Mideast

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (NYT).—President Nixon is reported to have received warnings from a group of top American industry leaders with oil and other interests in the Middle East that the United States is rapidly losing political and economic influence in the Arab states because of its present policies.

The industrialists' concern over the deterioration of the U.S. position in the Middle East and over the proportional growth of the Soviet importance there—attributed by them in part to Washington's past support for Israel—was expressed at an unpublished meeting at the White House on Dec. 9.

A White House spokesman has confirmed that Mr. Nixon had asked the group to discuss with him the "political situation in the Middle East." The members included David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, John J. McCloy, former president of Chase Manhattan, and Robert B. Anderson, former Secretary of the Treasury and a director of Dresser Industries Co., which has oil interests in Kuwait and Libya.

Administration officials said that the President had invited them to bear their views on the eve of the Dec. 10 session of the National Security Council, which was dedicated to a review of U.S. policy in the Middle East.

Attending the industrialists' meet-

ing with Mr. Nixon was Henry A. Kissinger, the President's special assistant for national security affairs. White House officials emphasized that those conferring with the President were "people with a political knowledge of the Middle East situation and the oil situation in the Middle East."

According to officials familiar with the discussion, the consensus in the group was that the United States must act immediately to improve its relations with oil-producing and other Arab states.

The group was said to feel that U.S. weapons deliveries to Israel, including the recent shipment of supersonic Phantom Jets, and Washington's alleged support of Israeli policies in the Middle East conflict were turning moderate and conservative Arab leaders as well as radical Arabs against the United States.

That basic evaluation was presented to Mr. Nixon early this year by William W. Scranton, former governor of Pennsylvania, who toured the Middle East on a presidential mission.

But the increase in Middle East hostilities in the intervening period

and the aggravation of the overall situation had led a group of U.S. oil executives to submit a private memorandum to Mr. Nixon last September urging the preservation of American interests as a basis for the U.S. policy in the region.

A September meeting of oil executives was reportedly held in Beirut, Lebanon. Subsequent meetings were held in Beirut in October, informants said, and a session on Oct. 23 was attended by Mr. Rockefeller.

According to authoritative sources, Mr. Rockefeller then met with President Gamal Abdel Nasser in Cairo on Oct. 31, to discuss the Middle East political situation along with some of the Chase Manhattan Bank's projects in Egypt.

Official quarters said that Mr. Rockefeller reported to the administration at the time that Mr. Nasser hoped the United States, through a change in its policies, could help him to become freer of the growing Soviet influence.

Others who conferred with Mr. Nixon on Dec. 9 have had direct communication with Arab leaders as well. Mr. Anderson, for example, talked with Mr. Nasser and King Hussein of Jordan in Cairo last March.

Arab Summit Drawing Up Plan for War

(Continued from Page 1)

the conference of any proposals for a political solution of the conflict with Israel.

Mr. Nasser, in particular, has not ruled out the possibility of a political solution. But the primary concern of the Egyptian leader at the moment is to insure that the summit conference strengthens unity among the diverse Arab countries.

Some of the more militant countries, such as Syria, Iraq and Algeria, bitterly denounced any suggestion that a political accommodation could be arranged with Israel. Any discussion of peace plans, therefore, would be likely to provoke sharp debate.

On the other hand a decision by the Arab summit to renounce a peaceful solution, Arab spokesmen say, would be damaging to the Arab cause abroad.

"The best thing here is to keep silent about the possibilities of a political solution," a Jordanian commander commented.

The emotions aroused by any thought of a political compromise with Israel were made clear today at an informal news conference by the chief spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Kamal Nasser.

"A political solution is surrender and we will not surrender," he declared.

Israel Shuffles Military Leaders

TEL AVIV, Dec. 23 (UPI).—Sweeping changes in Israel's top military command were announced tonight.

Maj. Gen. David Elazar, 44, has been appointed operations chief of the general staff and second in command to Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Haim Barlev, a military spokesman said.

Maj. Gen. Mordechai Gur, 39, replaces Gen. Elazar as chief of northern command, and Maj. Gen. Ariel Sharon, 41, takes over from Maj. Gen. Yehiyahu Givai as the chief of southern command.

The new appointments followed the resignation of Maj. Gen. Ezer Weizmann as operations chief to enter Premier Golda Meir's government as transport minister.

U.S. Plan Sparks Crisis With Israel

Jerusalem Charged With 'Over-Reacting'

(Continued from Page 1)

1.4 million refugees in camps in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan.

Israeli analysts, however, called the proposal "disastrous," requiring them to accept the principle of individual choice by each refugee before negotiations have even begun. Israeli spokesmen have long indicated a willingness to receive a "token" number of Arabs who formerly lived in Palestine, but are opposed to any major influx of non-Jewish population.

Beyond any of the individual points, however, Israeli diplomats objected most to the detail in which the United States was outlining a solution—in advance of any negotiations—despite what they claimed was President Nixon's assurance to Premier Golda Meir last September that the Big Four efforts would deal only in generalities.

Here are the 11 points of the ten-page American proposal. Its exact text is still secret, but this summary has been the subject of diplomatic exchanges between the two countries involved in Middle Eastern diplomacy.

1. A preamble calls for the conclusion of a final and reciprocal binding accord between Israel and Jordan, negotiated under the auspices of UN representative Gunnar V. Jarring, following the procedures used between Arabs and Israelis at Rhodes in 1949-50.

2. The parties would determine procedures and a timetable with the use of a map, for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from substantially all of Jordan's West Bank, occupied in the June 1967 war.

3. Each country will accept the obligations of a state of peace between them, including the prohibition of any acts of violence from the territory against the other. This point would commit Jordan to prevent guerrilla raids by Palestinian irregulars.

4. The two countries would agree upon a permanent frontier between them, "approximating" the armistice demarcation line that existed before the 1967 war, but allowing for alterations based on practical security requirements and administrative or economic convenience.

5. Israel and Jordan together would settle the problem of ultimate control over Jerusalem, recognizing that the city should be unified, with free traffic through all parts of it, and with both countries sharing in civil and economic responsibilities of city government.

6. Jordan and Israel would participate in working out final arrangements for the administration of the long unsettled Gaza Strip, on the basis of a parallel accord to be reached by Israel and Egypt.

7. The two countries would negotiate practical security arrangements, including the delineation of demilitarized zones, on Jordan's West Bank, to take effect with the Israeli withdrawal.

8. Israel would affirm that the Straits of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba are international waterways, open to shipping of all countries, specifically including Israel.

9. This point explains the refugee settlement as outlined above, noting that Mr. Jarring could establish an international commission to determine the choice of each refugee. Since the procedures would undoubtedly be lengthy, the American proposal states that implementation of the rest of the package need not wait until implementation of the refugee procedures.

10. The two countries would enter into mutual agreement formally recognizing each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and right to live in peace.

11. The total accord would be recorded in a signed document to be deposited with the UN. From then on, any breach in any provision could entitle the other country to suspend its obligations until the situation had been corrected.

12. The completed accord would be "endorsed" by the UN Security Council, and the four powers—Britain, France, the United States and Soviet Union—would "concert their future efforts" to help all parties abide by the provisions of the peace.

Finally, the American proposal notes that implementation of an Israeli-Jordan peace would come about only with a simultaneous accord between Israel and Egypt, a point stressed by U.S. officials to refute Arab charges that the peacemaking effort is aiming to split the Arab world.



CONVICTED—The three Arabs sentenced to 12 years at hard labor for their attack on an El Al airliner last February in a photo taken from a television screen. From left are: Mohammed Abu el-Heiga, Amena Dabbor and Ibrahim Tawfik Youssef in court.

Israeli Planes Bomb Jordan, Egypt Targets

TEL AVIV, Dec. 23 (AP).—Israel jets twice thundered across the River Jordan today in strikes at an Arab guerrilla stronghold in Jordan after guerrillas launched rockets at five Israeli settlements. Israeli planes also bombed Egyptian targets near the Suez Canal.

Tonight Israeli commandos crossed the Gulf of Suez under cover of darkness and pumped mortar shells into an Egyptian naval base at Safaia, an Israeli military spokesman announced.

The port of Safaia is on the Red Sea coast about 60 miles south of the entrance to the Gulf of Suez.

One of the few roads connecting the coast to the Nile valley leaves from Safaia. Besides the naval base, there are a military camp and other installations in the port.

Qualified sources said planes were called in for the second time in as many days to go after the guerrilla rocket positions in Jordan. All Israeli planes returned safely, they added.

Jordan claimed one Israeli aircraft was hit and seen falling in flames into occupied territory.

Israeli artillery on the occupied Golan Heights of Syria shelled the Jordanian town of Irbid but caused no damage, a Jordanian spokesman said.

The air strikes on Jordan followed an intermittent four-hour artillery duel between Israel, Jordanian and Iraqi Army units.

The artillery exchange began after the guerrillas fired rockets at Israeli settlements in the Beisan Valley, including the industrial town of Beit Shean, but caused no damage, eyewitnesses said.

Several Czech-made Katyusha rockets crashed into fields around Beit Shean, and others landed near Kinneret, Degania, Maagan and Almut, in the Sea of Galilee area to the north, they said.

The Israelis replied with artillery fire, they added. There were no casualties.

The incident came 24 hours after Israeli jets and artillery pounded targets in Jordan in one of their heaviest actions this year.

Katyushas were also fired at Israel's portish works in Sodom, on the Dead Sea, but caused no harm, the military said.

In a separate development, mortar shells were fired from Jordanian territory at the Negev Desert settlement of Neot Hakikar, south of the Dead Sea, but caused no damage or casualties.

Earlier, the military said, a single Katyusha was launched from Lebanon at the border town of El-Ryat Shmona, but landed harmlessly.

A spokesman denied Arab claims of a large-scale attack in this area, saying there was no shooting apart from the Katyusha rockets, except for a single bazooka shell fired from Lebanon at the settlement of Kfar Yuval in one of Israel's most northern sectors. Israeli forces fired back across the border. No casualties were reported.

The Israeli denial was elicited by an announcement issued by the Palestine Liberation Movement (Fatah) early today in Beirut that its forces had launched a large-scale attack at midnight on several Israeli settlements in the Upper Galilee area.

The Fatah statement said the attack covered a 21-mile front. It said the attack, one of the biggest of its kind in the Upper Galilee area, was still in progress an hour after it began.

In their first air attack on Egypt since last Thursday's massive air strike in the Suez Canal area, Israeli planes today raised the same area, an Israeli military spokesman announced.

Arabs Get 12 Yrs. Hard Labor, Israeli Freed at Swiss Trial

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union's deputy secretary-general said that the verdicts signaled the start of a "long winter in Swiss-Arab relations."

"Rachamin's acquittal was more than the most fanatic of his supporters could expect," he added.

The lawyers said that the three Arabs had informed them of their intention to use their right to appeal both to a higher Zurich court and to the Swiss Supreme Court for a retrial on the ground that their rights were not respected.

The Swiss lawyers of the Arabs had withdrawn from the case before it even came to trial on the ground that they were denied a fair hearing during the pre-trial investigations.

Walter Huber, the court-appointed lawyer, pleaded that the defendants had acted out of patriotism in the defense of their homeland against foreign invasion.

The three Arabs stood impassively as the presiding judge, Hans Gut, read out the verdicts and sentences.

But when the court adjourned, they greeted with smiles and embraced the Arab lawyers who had been following the proceedings as observers.

Mr. Rachamin stood to attention during the final act of the trial in the heavily guarded courtroom. The press and the handful of spectators were separated from the trial participants by a glass screen.

Just Verdict
JERUSALEM, Dec. 23 (AP).—The Israeli government today expressed its appreciation for the "just verdict" of the Swiss court, which acquitted Mr. Rachamin.

Arabs Warn Swiss
AMMAN, Dec. 23 (AP).—The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine said today the Swiss government will pay a "high price" for the sentences meted out to their members today.

The PFLP said it will appeal to "all progressive and nationalist Arab states" to boycott Swiss goods, withdraw funds from Swiss banks and reconsider relations with Switzerland.

critical is the foundation they laid, was clearly indicated by the remarks of Gerard C. Smith, chief of the American delegation and Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and of Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir S. Semenov, head of the Soviet delegation.

Mr. Smith said at a closing public ceremony in the Finnish Government's Banquet Hall that "the main task is, of course, still ahead of us. But we have made a first step in the right direction and this itself is an achievement."

"We profoundly hope that in the course of the forthcoming negotiations the United States and the Soviet Union will be able to agree upon limitations on their respective strategic arsenals."

"Both of our countries, and the world at large, have much to gain from such an agreement. It is time that the resources and talents of our two countries be devoted more to solving the problems of modern society, many of which are common to all technologically advanced nations."

There was no mention of China and its role as an emerging nuclear power. But China was in the discussion, it was said, implicitly though not explicitly.

Mr. Smith also expressed to Mr. Semenov his "appreciation for the businesslike manner in which you participated in our discussions."

Mr. Semenov did not refer to Mr. Smith's role. His statement said that "the Soviet Union has been consistently and unwaveringly promoting peaceful coexistence of states regardless of their social systems, (promoting) peace and security and general and complete disarmament." That latter subject, involving all forms of arms, did not come up in the talks, however.

Mr. Semenov added that the principles he mentioned were the ones "that guided the U.S.S.R. delegation at the talks here. We have been aware that curbing the strategic arms race would serve the vital interests of the Soviet and American peoples and all nations of our planet."

The delegation chiefs both thanked Finland for its hospitality before leaving for home. The Soviet delegation departed for Moscow by train.

The American delegation is to fly home Tuesday in a special Air Force plane. Plans for Mr. Smith to stop in Brussels to brief the North Atlantic Council were dropped because of the holiday season. Both NATO and Congress are due to be briefed in some form early next year.

The best guess is that the Vienna meeting will last for perhaps three months before a recess and a switch to Helsinki. The talks later could go back to Vienna but that is unclear now.

That the preliminary talks in Helsinki were just that, however,



Mordechai Rachamin, in a photo taken from a television screen.

pressed its appreciation for the "just verdict" of the Swiss court, which acquitted Mr. Rachamin.

The Nov. 24 Bonn news West Germany's will negotiate on all subjects.

In the talks, the West are counting on some help from the Polish Church and the Vatican, and are anxious to see the controversy settled so that bishops can be appointed to vacant German dioceses.

A 1933 Concordat with the Vatican, which placed provisions in the pending signing of a peace treaty by the West.

Several weeks ago Mr. George Leber, the Highways in Bonn, vi Paul VI in the Vatican played down, issued no communiqué, the two on a "private."

Though the West German government clearly would sort of prior recognition of the church, Catholic West Germany believe of the question since it does not ever recognize boundaries before the authorities have done.

But in light of the powerful Polish Catholic church sources here do not seem to have moved by the actual peace Bonn and Warsaw clearly binding agreement.

WEATH

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ANKARA... 8 46 R
ATHENS... 21 76 P
BELGRADE... 8 21 C
BERLIN... 11 12 C
BRUSSELS... 11 55 P
BUDAPEST... 11 55 P
CAIRO... 18 66 F
CARLISLE... 11 55 P
COPENHAGEN... 11 55 P
COSTA D'OR... 18 66 F
EDINBURGH... 11 55 P
FLORENCE... 11 55 P
FRANKFURT... 11 55 P
GENEVA... 11 55 P
HELSINKI... 11 55 P
LONDON... 11 55 P
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WARSAW... 11 55 P
WASHINGTON... 11 55 P
ZURICH... 11 55 P

(American temperature 700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

AMERICAN CATHOLIC CHRISTMAS

Christmas Eve
5 P.M. Family & Church
Christmas Day
9:30 P.M. Festival Mass
Communion, Carols, etc.
and a special service
at the Cathedral of the Holy Spirit, New York City.

Christmas Eve
10:30 P.M. Family & Church
Christmas Day
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Christmas Day
9:30 P.M. Festival Mass
Communion, Carols, etc.
and a special service
at the Cathedral of the Holy Spirit, New York City.

Christmas Eve
10:30 P.M. Family & Church
Christmas Day
9:30 P.M. Festival Mass
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Air Force Grounds F-111s After Crash

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—The Air Force grounded all F-111 jets until it can determine the cause of a crash in Nevada which killed two pilots on a training mission today.

A total of 223 of the swing-wing jet fighter-bombers are affected by what the Air Force called a "temporary suspension of flying."

This is the fifth time since April, 1968, that the Air Force has grounded the controversial F-111 because of technical problems and crashes. A total of 15 F-111s have been lost so far.

The Air Force F-111 which crashed today went down on the bombing and gunnery range at Nellis Air Force Base, near Las Vegas, Nev.

Quick Senate Vote Expected Tax Reform Passed In House by 381-2

By J. D. Alexander

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (WP).—The House today passed and sent to the Senate for expected quick action the broadest tax legislation since the American Revolution. The bill, H.R. 1360, passed by a vote of 381-2. Voting "No" were John M. Ashbrook, of Ohio, and Earl F. Landgrebe, of Pennsylvania, both Republicans.

The Senate bill included reductions in the top rate of income tax from 70 to 60 percent, a 15 percent reduction in Social Security taxes, a 10 percent reduction in estate taxes, and a 10 percent reduction in gift taxes. It also included a 10 percent reduction in the top rate of corporate income tax.

Mr. Nixon is expected to sign the bill, although he told in congressional testimony that he would take his time to get a detailed review of the measure. The bill is expected to be passed by the Senate in the next few days.

Mr. Nixon's move toward a hoped-for recess with Senate action on the omnibus tax legislation later tonight. The bill is expected to be passed by the Senate in the next few days.

Mr. Nixon suggested compromise with Congress that allow a court to rule on the legislation's controversial plan to increase employment of women in the construction industry. The Senate backed onto it a small, important, supplemental money

Mr. Nixon 'Riveted' Right,' Says Watchdog Group

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (WP).—A National Committee for an Active Congress accused the administration yesterday of being "riveted" in middle-America.

President himself, the committee charged, "is becoming riveted" on the right, both politically and philosophically. The committee said the 18-point report was the harshest yet. It had made of any administration since the committee was 22 years ago.

Mr. Nixon Still Says Wants to Act Own Attorney

ANGELES, Dec. 22 (UPI).—James Earl Ray, accused murderer of the Rev. Martin Luther King, today said he wished to have his own attorney but agreed to postpone a final decision at the time of a judge.

Ray, 36, another defendant in the case, was granted a continuance until Jan. 6 to enter a plea to the charge of murder.

Ray, 36, another defendant in the case, was granted a continuance until Jan. 6 to enter a plea to the charge of murder.



THE WORD ON TWO WHEELS—The Revs. David Holt and Chuck Brickel on their going-to-festival gear.

2 Swinging Ministers Urge Youths to 'Turn On to Jesus'

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Dec. 22 (AP).—Two adolescent, motorcycle-riding ministers are out to coax young fans to "turn on to Jesus" while they groove to soul music at a festival near here next weekend.

The Rev. David Holt and the Rev. Chuck Brickel decided several weeks ago the 50,000 youths expected by promoters at a three-day rock festival should get a dose of religion in the bargain.

But they won't give them the old-fashioned kind. The two youthful Baptist ministers and a team of 150 volunteers will fan out over the Miami-Hollywood Speedway Dec. 27-29, putting psychedelic New Testaments in every hand that reaches out.

News Analysis

Tax Reform Closes Net on Rich Americans

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UPI).—How many of that well-publicized group of 155 individuals who pay no federal income taxes, though they have incomes in excess of \$200,000 a year, will have to start paying taxes now?

The answer is most, and possibly every one of them, assuming that the tax reform bill now awaiting final congressional action and presidential approval does, as expected, become law.

To say that the new tax reform bill might eliminate the non-taxable status of all 155 overstates the amount of reform, however. The reason is that the figure of 155 always drastically understated the true number of high-income non-taxpayers. The only ones who made the notorious list were those who had "adjusted gross income" of \$200,000 or more—and many oil men, real estate operators and owners of municipal bonds, did not have any such amount of "adjusted gross income," even though their real, economic income may have been in the millions.

The reason has to do with the mechanics of the way income—and tax-avoidance devices—are reported on tax returns.

Leaving aside the deficiencies of the number 155, the bill really does go most of the way toward blocking the routes for escape of all federal taxes on sizable amounts of income.

Contained in the tax reform act of 1969 that will do the most toward eliminating complete tax-avoidance by wealthy individuals—and by economically profitable corporations, as well, it should be noted. The minimum tax stands as the most striking feature of the new legislation, the one that seems likely to earn for the 1969 act a place in the record books as the most significant tax reform bill since the inauguration of the income tax in 1913.

This is true, even though no one is precisely sure how the minimum tax will work out in practice. The concept and mechanics of the tax are completely novel and experienced tax lawyers tend to feel that it will probably produce some inequitable results, as between different individuals and different companies, and need some amending in the future.

Basically, the minimum tax lumps together a long list of current provisions of the tax law—the depletion allowance is one, rapid depreciation of buildings is another—and commands the taxpayer to add up all of his income that is sheltered from tax by the operation of these various devices. If the total amount so sheltered exceeds \$30,000 plus the amount of tax the individual is paying on his other income, he must pay the minimum tax on the amount of the excess.

Lower Minimum Rate
The rate of tax on income subject to the minimum tax is only ten percent, compared with the rates on other income that go as high as 70 percent. This is a defect in the minimum tax in the view of ardent tax reformers. But many others feel that a relatively low, flat rate of tax is a good way to start, particularly when no one knows exactly how the complex idea of taxing tax-sheltered income that exceeds taxes otherwise due will actually work out.

While the minimum tax may be the most striking single feature of the reform bill, the measure contains countless other sections that also make its title of "Tax Reform Act" no misnomer. Some of these have almost been lost sight of recently, because they have stirred relatively little controversy.

Morgenthau Quits as N.Y.'s U.S. Attorney

Blasts Justice Dept.
As 'Harsh, Partisan'

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (WP).—Robert M. Morgenthau resigned today as U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York, blasting the Justice Department for "harsh, narrow, partisan views on law enforcement." His resignation is effective Jan. 15.

Last Wednesday Mr. Morgenthau turned down Attorney General John N. Mitchell's request for his resignation. President Nixon has nominated Whitney North Seymour Jr. to take over the post.

Mr. Morgenthau charged the Nixon administration had undermined the work of his office with its announcement last week that he would be fired if he did not resign. He said that two current investigations have been affected by the announcement and added, "I cannot function with full effect where I serve at the sufferance of superiors who have announced publicly that I can continue only on borrowed time."

Mr. Morgenthau, who had hinted that he might fight the ouster, announced his decision to a packed press conference, made even more crowded by 20 to 30 assistant U.S. attorneys in the back of the room. The assistants, who had been told of the decision moments earlier, stood quietly when Mr. Morgenthau entered the room, in contrast to last week's loud applause, but they clapped loudly when he left.

In his prepared statement, Mr. Morgenthau said that the White House announcement "has had dramatic impact on the willingness of individual citizens to come forward with vital evidence." He said later, "we already have had two specific situations where witnesses who were scheduled to come in did not appear."

The nine-page statement made several references to political motives behind the administration's decision. "It appears to me," the statement said, "that the White House, for all its statements about law and order, has failed to recognize that in law enforcement, as elsewhere, the customs and principles of the old politics are no longer relevant."

"I hope that my fight for independence will make it easier for my successor to withstand the harsh, narrow, partisan views on law enforcement currently in vogue at the Department of Justice in Washington."

Expresses Doubts, Cites Britain

Ex-FDA Chief Urges More Data on the Pill

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (WP).—Dr. Herbert L. Ley Jr., until three weeks ago U.S. Food and Drug Administration commissioner, said yesterday that the government must consider action to see that the 8.5 million American women taking birth-control pills get "much greater information" on their possible ill effects.

In fact, he said in an interview, they should be given much the same facts doctors get in plain language—perhaps in a printed slip in every oral contraceptive package.

This could mean giving women several hundred words of information on how the pills sometimes cause blood clots, strokes and skin discoloration, and how they may be involved in liver, thyroid, urinary and vaginal problems, changes in pituitary, ovarian and other hormone functions, eye trouble, depression and suicidal urges.

This view represents an important switch for Dr. Ley. In October, asked whether women shouldn't be given more information, he said he believed sufficient "medical supervision is exercised."

Dr. Ley left the Department of Health, Education and Welfare when he was relieved of his job and offered a "promotion" as assistant secretary for health. Now, he said, "speaking as a private citizen and as a concerned physician, I feel a need for greater information for the patient. This is triggered in part by the fracas in Britain this month."

This was a surprising announcement by the British government's Committee on Safety of Drugs, urging pillmakers and doctors to stop dispensing heavy-dose oral contraceptives—21 of 30 brands—for fear of blood clots and other effects.

Also, Dr. Ley said, his new opinion "is the crystallization of some thinking for a long period of time" about "the whole category of drugs used to prevent something given to healthy people"—compounds like birth-control pills, anti-cholesterol drugs and preventive vaccines, all of which sometimes have undesirable effects.

"A great many physicians are giving their patients adequate information about the birth-control pill, he maintained, but "I fear, though I have no proof, that some

may not be, and that is the reason for my concern." He added that he has been impressed by some arguments in a recent book, "The Doctors' Case Against the Pill" by Barbara Seaman, and its case for a patients' package insert explaining the pill's advantages and disadvantages.

In a foreword to the book, Dr. Hugh J. Davis, director of Johns Hopkins University's Contraceptive Clinic, charged: "Never in history have so many individuals consistently consumed such a powerful medication with so little information as to potential hazards and alternatives. . . . Most clinic patients and many private patients are quite uninformed about the problems with the pill or the alternatives to the pill. The situation is a public scandal."

Much the same charge was to have been made today in an announcement by Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D. Wis., that on Jan. 14 his Senate majority subcommittee would begin hearings to learn whether women "are being adequately informed of the pill's known hazards."

"It appears evident," Sen. Nelson charges, "that a substantial number are not advised of any of the

health hazards or side effects." The British recommendation that all pills containing more than 75 micrograms of female sex hormone or estrogen be abandoned is now being looked at closely by both the FDA and the National Institutes of Health.

The action—only a recommendation because Britain has no drug authority with force of law—was preceded by an editorial in the important medical journal *Lancet* seriously questioning "the wisdom of administering such compounds to healthy women for many years." The *Lancet* editorial cited the studies of Prof. Victor Wynn, director of the Alexander Simpson Laboratory for Metabolic Research at St. Mary's Hospital in London. Dr. Wynn was in Washington last week conferring with both FDA and NIH officials.

Woman, 77, Jailed
As Drug Peddler
NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP).—A 77-year-old woman has been sentenced to five years in prison for selling heroin and barbiturates to Brooklyn schoolchildren. She had pleaded guilty.

When Mrs. Minnie Townes's attorney asked for probation because of her age, Justice John R. Starkey said Friday: "This inoffensive-looking and dainty-appearing grandmother-type senior citizen does not deserve probation. She was causing the death of other people's children."

Petition for Space Prayer
WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Petitions signed by 646,000 Americans have been presented to the space agency in support of the astronauts' right to transmit prayers or biblical passages. The petitions were circulated by Mr. and Mrs. Steve Garbelle after Mrs. Madalyn Murray O'Hair, of Austin, Tex., filed suit to ban such transmissions.

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Brinks Robbers Freed for Christmas

BOSTON, Dec. 23 (UPI).—Three men convicted in the million-dollar Brinks robbery of Jan. 17, 1960, were released from prison today for their first Christmas at home in nearly 14 years.

Adolph (Jazz) Maffie, 59, and James I. (Jimmy) Faherty, 58, walked from Deer Island jail to a Cadillac driven by Maffie's attorney. In Dedham, Mass., Michael V. (Vinnie) Gagan, 61, was released from the town jail.

In Quest for Peace

Thant: Broader Saigon Regime Top Priority

By Robert H. Estabrook
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 22 (UPI)—Secretary-General U Thant yesterday stated the formation of a broadly based national government in Saigon as the No. 1 priority for peace in Vietnam.

Although he minimized the chances for an early cease-fire or free elections, Mr. Thant repeated his assertion that chances are better than ever that the people of South Vietnam will be able to fashion their own future in a peaceful settlement.

In a wide-ranging press conference, he also predicted that General Jarring, UN special representative, will be able to resume his efforts to promote a Middle East settlement by the end of January.

Mr. Thant praised the strategic arms limitation talks in Helsinki as "another step in the march toward an era of negotiations" and said the promise of a detente between East and West Germany is "a development in the right direction."

Yesterday's statement on Viet-

nam was the first time Mr. Thant had spoken so explicitly about the need for a broadly based government or assigned it top priority.

He noted that two of his pre-

Hawaii Reports Rare Cold Wave With Ice, Frost

VOLCANO, Hawaii, Dec. 22 (UPI)—Hawaii had a couple of strange weekend visitors—ice and frost.

The temperature here dropped to 25 degrees, leaving ice puddles and a layer of frost on the ground.

Volcano, which is 4,096 feet above sea level, is on the island of Hawaii. The 25-degree reading was believed to be the lowest on record in a populated area of Hawaii.

ously stated proposals had been met—a cessation of bombing and discussions among the combatants—but said there was some doubt whether his further prescriptions for general de-escalation had yet been filled.

Mr. Thant said that a cease-fire in Vietnam would be an impracticable goal in the present circumstances.

With no properly demarcated frontiers and with some villages being held by government forces by day and "the other side" at night, he said, it would be impossible to supervise a cease-fire.

As for elections, he asserted: "In the very messy situation prevailing in South Vietnam today, free and fair elections are out of the question."

Who, he asked, would organize and supervise them and who would count the votes?

Because of such factors, he cited the emergence of a broadly based government in Saigon "which has the confidence and allegiance of most factions in Saigon" as the top priority.

8 GIs Killed On 2 Copters In Vietnam

Ground Action Light As Cease-Fires Near

SAIGON, Dec. 22 (AP)—Enemy gunners shot down two U.S. helicopters, killing eight Americans and wounding five others, the U.S. command announced today.

Battlefield action across South Vietnam was reported light as unilaterally declared cease-fires by the Viet Cong and the allies approached.

A three-day Viet Cong cease-fire for Christmas is scheduled to begin at 1 a.m. Saigon time Wednesday (1700 GMT tomorrow). A 24-hour allied truce is scheduled to begin 17 hours later.

The two American helicopters shot down yesterday raised to 6,230 the number of helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft reported lost to all causes in Vietnam since Jan. 1, 1961.

One was shot down while trying to land an American reconnaissance team just south of the Demilitarized Zone. Headquarters said that of the ten men aboard the helicopter, eight were killed and two injured.

Earlier, American paratroopers operating farther south ambushed a North Vietnamese Army force of unknown size 12 miles west-northwest of Hue and 23 miles from the Laotian border. Three North Vietnamese soldiers were known dead. One American was wounded in the brief exchange of fire.

The second helicopter went down while on a reconnaissance mission along the Cambodian border. Three crewmen were wounded.

Thirty-five Communist soldiers were reported killed in small skirmishes north and east of Saigon. The dead included three Viet Cong who were trying to set up rockets three miles north of Lai Khe, the headquarters of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division, hours before American comedian Bob Hope and his troupe arrived there for their Christmas show.

North Korea Says 2 Pilots Defected With Seoul Plane

TOKYO, Dec. 22 (AP)—Two South Korean pilots said they flew a commercial airliner with 51 persons aboard to North Korea Dec. 11 because they were disgusted with U.S. domination of life in South Korea, the North Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) reported today.

In a broadcast monitored in Tokyo, KCNA said the airmen told a news conference in North Korea's capital, Pyongyang, on Saturday that their plan to defect was a "sentiment shared by us all coming to the North."

South Korean Information Minister Shin Bun Shik branded the hijacking "an act of piracy and reckless barbarism." There were 47 passengers and two stewards aboard besides the two pilots.



GOOD WILL TO MEN—Texas millionaire H. Ross Perot (center) with some of the 150 women whose husbands are missing in the Vietnam war before setting off from Dallas to try to deliver two plane-loads of gifts to the U.S. prisoners of war in N. Vietnam.

N. Vietnam Criticizes Plan Of Texan to Get POW News

PARIS, Dec. 22 (AP)—North Vietnam's chief delegate to the Paris peace talks described tonight as a "provocative gesture" a Texas millionaire's plan to fly 150 women and children here on Christmas to seek information about U.S. servicemen believed held captive in North Vietnam.

Xuan Thuy, talking to newsmen at a North Vietnamese reception, called the airmen, arranged by H. Ross Perot of Dallas, a demonstration of support for the "warlike" policies of President Nixon.

The women and children are expected to arrive on Christmas morning by chartered aircraft and then go to the North Vietnamese headquarters in suburban Hanoi to ask about the fate of their relatives.

Nguyen Thanh Le, the North Vietnamese spokesman at the Paris negotiations, said, "We condemn Perot's maneuver as an act in support of the warlike, aggressive policy of President Nixon."

But he would not say if a delegation from the American group would be received at the North Vietnamese headquarters. Until now, all the Americans who have come to Paris to investigate the situation of U.S. military men held in North Vietnamese prisoner of war camps, have been able to meet with North Vietnamese officials, but generally on the lowest diplomatic level.

Mr. Thuy also described Mr. Perot's request to send supplies to American prisoners in North Vietnam by chartered airplanes as "provocative."

"He knows full well," Mr. Thuy said, "that action has been taken to make sure that the prisoners can receive gifts from their families for Christmas."

Mr. Thuy indicated that his government would soon release the entire prisoners list—but to individual families and not through the U.S. government.

No List Issued
"We refuse to give the list of names to the Nixon administration," he said, "but the prisoners' families will know their names by and by. Some families have already been informed. But if Mr. Nixon interferes in this matter, nothing good will come of it because he wants to influence American public opinion incorrectly."

Mr. Thuy also seemed to say that he would be staying on in Paris for a while although he has boycotted the last two sessions of the peace talks in protest against what he refers to as American downgrading of the negotiations.

"The United States has started to sabotage the conference. When Mr. Nixon's maneuver becomes clear, then we will make the necessary decisions," he said.

Mr. Beuve-Mery, known for his editorials under the pen name of "Sirius," will be 67 Jan. 2. His successor as chief executive of the newspaper is Jacques Fauvet, 53, who joined Le Monde in 1945.

In a front-page editorial today, Mr. Beuve-Mery wrote: "The quest for truth is our principal reason for being."

The independent newspaper has more than doubled its circulation in the last ten years, now averaging close to 450,000 copies a day. Its staff, which was 368 in 1958, now numbers 818, including 141 journalists and correspondents.

New Mauritania-U.S. Ties
NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania, Dec. 22 (UPI)—Mauritania and the United States have resumed diplomatic relations, a communiqué issued by the Mauritanian Foreign Ministry said today. The relations were broken off by Mauritania after the Arab-Israeli six-day war in the Middle East in 1967.

Witnesses said the F-4 Crusader was about 1,000 feet high, approaching, when it went into a dive and hit the hangar and exploded.

Ten helicopters flew the injured to the Balboa Naval Hospital 15 miles away.

The pilot of the F-4 ejected safely.

SAIGON, Dec. 22 (UPI)—More Americans have married women this year than ever before, attempts by U.S. military authorities to discourage the.

Records kept at the U.S. Consulate show that American marriages this year already have passed 1,100, should top 1,200 by the end of December.

The total is the highest since the American troop began four years ago. In 1966, there were 245 such marriages in 1967 there were 452 and last year, 768.

Despite the increase, it is likely Vietnam will produce wartime brides than any modern conflict the United States has been involved in. The reasons are evident.

A GI who wants to marry a Vietnamese must submit dozen required forms at least 180 days before he completes 365-day tour. That means, in effect, he must find a bride the first six months of his tour.

It normally takes two months for the U.S. Command to process the paperwork, which includes a security clearance and an examination. There is no record of the command ever down an application.

But officials said the military intentionally had laid lengthy and stringent requirements to discourage young men from marrying Vietnamese women. The reasons are evident.

They cite security as the primary reason.

Perot Flies To Far East In POW Quest

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 22 (AP)—A Texas millionaire left by chartered jet today on the second leg of a trip he hopes will end with the delivery of 180,000 pounds of Christmas presents to 1,400 U.S. servicemen held by North Vietnam.

"Allowing private American citizens to bring Christmas directly to these men would be a major step toward improving relations between our people," H. Ross Perot said before the plane—with "Peace on Earth" painted on its left Dallas today.

Most of the cargo—bedding, clothes, canned food, medicine and personal packages from prisoners' families—was loaded aboard the Boeing-707 during a stop in Los Angeles before it took off for Honolulu.

A second plane, named "Goodwill Toward Men," waited in Dallas for word to proceed.

Mr. Perot told newsmen he planned to arrive in Bangkok tomorrow and take another plane to Hanoi to try to persuade officials to allow the cargo planes to enter.

"That will give us most of the 24th to unload and bring Christmas to those guys on Christmas Day," Mr. Perot said. With Mr. Perot were about 30 newsmen and project workers including Red Cross doctors and a male nurse.

Hanoi has discouraged the trip in a cable message to Mr. Perot. Meanwhile in Vietnam, Laos, a representative of a group trying to bring Christmas gifts to U.S. prisoners in North Vietnam received a rebuff at the North Vietnamese Embassy here today.

Tom Meurer of the "United We Stand" organization sought an answer on requests for North Vietnamese visas for himself and the organization's leader, El Ross Perot.

Instead of receiving him, North Vietnamese officials sent him a note asking him to come back after tomorrow.

He also said that Communist sympathizers were no dogs and should be beaten. The Senate voted today to launch a special committee to investigate Saturday's communist demonstration at National Assembly. Senate attention to the fact that it did not intervene, and national radio and television favorable publicity to the situation.

Measles Kills 20 In Colombia Vill
CALLI, Colombia, Dec. 22 (UPI)—A measles epidemic has killed 200 persons in the past of the village of Caldono, authorities reported. The village is in the Cauca Department. Health officials immediately sent in drugs to fight the disease.

More GI Marriages in Vietnam Than Ever Despite Red Tap
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They cite security as the primary reason.

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PHILADELPHIA
On Rittenhouse Square
The prestigious hotel famous for superb food and accommodations.

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Traveler's Guide to PARIS

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Christmas and New Year's Eve
Orchestra, variety entertainment
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ENJOY CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S EVE at SHEHERAZADE
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The best gipsy orchestra
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Finest cuisine
Every night from 9 p.m. till dawn
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CHRISTMAS-NEW YEAR extended
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Strike Halts Service in Italy Cities

Are Disrupted by Union's Action

Dec. 22 (AP).—A 48-hour strike of transport workers in Italy today disrupted the Christmas shopping season in the cities hit hardest by the strike, Rome, Milan and Naples. The usual traffic jams of commuters were replaced by cars instead of buses.

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GOING NOWHERE—Buses parked in a Rome depot during the transportation strike.

23 in Burundi Executed for Coup Attempt

BUJUMBURA, Burundi, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—Twenty-three people were executed at dawn here today for attempting a coup d'etat and planning the massacre of Burundi's Tutsi tribe.

The executed comprised 19 military men and four civilians. Twenty-five people were condemned to death by a court-martial here on Dec. 17, but President Michel Micombero commuted the death sentences on two of them—former Minister of National Economy Andre Kabura and former Minister of Social Affairs Nderabaho Balthazar—to life imprisonment.

Few details of last September's attempted coup have filtered through to the outside world. The Tutsis have been dominant in Burundi for many years, although they are fewer than the Hutu tribe with which they have often been in conflict.

In 1965, the Hutus mutinied against the Tutsis. Many Hutu leaders were subsequently tried and shot.

At last week's court-martial, three people were sentenced to hard labor for life, 34 to 20-year jail terms, and two, including former Prime Minister Joseph Cimpaye, to five years' imprisonment.

Mr. Shakespeare said all USIA library books are selected by the public affairs officers of the various missions abroad, and he continued, they vary widely from country to country.

Mr. Shakespeare, interviewed on television, said the most significant change he has made in the agency is to delegate more authority to the senior USIA officers overseas. "You can't sit here in Washington and tell the man in Afghanistan what is best for his operation," he said.

Italian Court Gives Life to 2 in Mafia

SALERNO, Italy, Dec. 22 (UPI).—An Italian court here sentenced two members of the Sicilian Mafia to life imprisonment yesterday and gave 22-year jail sentences to three other members of the criminal organization.

They were charged with murder, attempted murder and a host of other crimes. Nine lesser members of the organization received one- to 14-year sentences.

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Josef von Sternberg Dies; Famed for Dietrich Films

HOLLYWOOD, Dec. 22 (AP).—Josef von Sternberg, 75, famed as the director of glamorous films starring Marlene Dietrich, died today of a heart ailment.

The colorful Vienna-born movie maker suffered a heart attack ten days ago and entered Midway Hospital without notifying friends.

Mr. von Sternberg had been in the movie business for 55 years, but his greatest fame derived from a series of films with Miss Dietrich in the 1930s, notably "The Blue Angel," which he made in Berlin.

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China Attacks Soviet Policy On Bonn and Eastern Europe

TOKYO, Dec. 22 (AP).—Communist China accused the Soviet Union today of betraying East Germany in Peking's first major denunciation of Soviet policies since Sino-Soviet border talks were opened in Peking on Oct. 20.

The accusation was contained in two lengthy commentaries broadcast on Peking radio criticizing Soviet-West German talks on reunification of the use of force which opened in Moscow on Dec. 8.

The commentaries accused the Soviet Union of conducting a "dirty deal" with West Germany to "sell out the sovereignty and interests of the German people."

They said that the Soviet Union was "accelerating its tempo in colluding with West German militarism—openly ignoring the sovereignty of the [East] German Democratic Republic."

Warning Allies The commentaries told the Soviet Union's Eastern European allies that "in face of such a shameless act of betrayal on the part of the Soviet revisionists, it is time to wake up."

One commentary was written by a "commentator" of the party newspaper, Peking People's Daily, and the other by Hsin Hwa, the official Chinese news agency. The agency commentary was not signed but much of its wording was the same as the newspaper article.

The commentaries also accused the Soviet Union of "contending with U.S. imperialism for hegemony over Europe... trying to reach an agreement with the Western countries for the maintenance of the status quo in Europe, so as to stabilize its sphere of influence in Eastern Europe and step up its domination over, and enslavement of, the East European countries."

Brandt Criticized Of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's government, the People's Daily commentary said: "There is no essential difference in Brandt's Eastern policy as compared with that of his predecessors, except that it is more crafty and insidious."

Repeating the same criticism, the Hsin Hwa commentary added that the West German government stood for "out-and-out militarism and revisionism... in playing the counter-revolutionary tactics."

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Fire in Brussels Razes Top Floor Of Amigo Hotel

BRUSSELS, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Fire destroyed the top floor of the 172-room Amigo Hotel here tonight. A police spokesman said that all guests were evacuated safely. One fireman was overcome by smoke.

First reports said that the fire started following an explosion at 8:10 p.m. on the recently rebuilt sixth floor of the first-class hotel. A fire department official said that workmen had been working on the roof earlier. He said that the alarm was turned in shortly after 6 p.m.

He said that the explosion was probably caused by portable gas bottles used by workmen for soldering work on the roof.

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Italy 1968: 322,000 accidents 9,809 deaths



WE DON'T NEED A FATHER WHO DRIVES FAST. WE DO NEED A FATHER.

Be careful everywhere: 3 out of 4 accidents occur in cities!

More speed, more danger.

ITALIAN MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS
General Inspectorate for Circulation and Traffic — Campaign for safety on the road.

Moscow Invites Disaster...

The denunciation of Israeli "aggression" sent to the Arab summit conference in Rabat Sunday by Soviet leaders takes on extra significance in the light of the two unwarranted attacks made by Pravda recently on Secretary of State Rogers's reasonable proposals for peace in the Middle East. These attacks represented a low blow at Big Four efforts to promote a compromise settlement, doubly hurtful now that the United States has reportedly put forward specific new plans for easing tensions between Israel and Jordan. The whole atmosphere at the opening of the Arab conference, even without Moscow's prodding, was depressingly intransigent.

The secretary of state did indeed reiterate the unequivocal support of the United States for Israel's legitimate claims to live in peace behind secure and recognized boundaries and to use international waterways of the area, all under safeguards more reliable than those which prevailed in the spring of 1967.

It is possibly significant that the Pravda article charges Secretary Rogers with trying to split the Arabs. Could it be that Moscow is afraid that some Arab leaders will be tempted to respond positively to Mr. Rogers's reasonable call for a negotiated settlement that recognizes the legitimate interests of both sides? Does this mean that Moscow has cast its lot with the extremists in the Arab camp who would sacrifice the security of the Arab states and the welfare of their people in a prolonged war of attrition against Israel?

If so, the Russians have charted a dangerous course for the Arab leaders and for themselves.

For the Arabs, adoption of the inflexible position staked out by Pravda would mean abandoning their best hope of regaining the bulk of the lost territories and solving the refugee problem by peaceful means. The alternative is interminable conflict that would only strengthen Israel's determination to hold on to the occupied areas for the margin of security they provide, and prolong the misery of the refugees.

Although a long war of attrition would certainly be costly for Israel, and perhaps ultimately intolerable, it could be disastrous for existing Arab governments. They cannot hope to survive indefinitely in the face of the hardships and humiliations such a struggle would impose on their people.

The Russians, too, must reckon the possible consequences of a long and frustrating struggle for their own interests. While indiscriminate Soviet support for the Arab cause may win temporary credits for Moscow, the day will surely come when thoughtful Arabs will begin to question whether an apparent Soviet interest in keeping the Middle East in turmoil really coincides with their own interests. Furthermore, continual conflict in the Middle East perpetuates the stoppage of the Suez Canal, which had become an increasingly important artery for Soviet shipping.

A new outbreak of warfare could precipitate a great-power confrontation. The Kremlin ought to have better sense than to court this nuclear nightmare by obstructing the peace that is still possible if both big powers throw their weight behind the kind of even-handed compromise Secretary Rogers has proposed.

...As France Tips the Balance

France's reported plan to sell \$400 million worth of military equipment to Libya, including 50 Mirage jet fighters and 200 heavy tanks, is another heavy blow at efforts of the Big Four, presumably including France, to promote peace in the Middle East. Libyan denials that any such deal is under way find few convincing echoes in Paris.

The sale of so much offensive weaponry to an Arab nation whose new military leaders are strongly committed to a policy of confrontation with Israel inevitably would lead to a dangerous new escalation of the Middle Eastern arms race, intensifying the danger of a general conflict. Even the Soviet Union of late has appeared to be more cautious.

Especially disturbing is the fact that the number of planes and tanks involved substantially exceeds the amounts that tiny Libya—with a population of less than two

million—could reasonably be expected to require for its defense or effectively to man. This prompts speculation that some of the French equipment will be made available to the Egyptians.

Adding insult to injury, France reportedly has offered to take over the maintenance and operation of air bases in Libya, which the United States and Britain are in the process of evacuating—a nasty Gaullist twist from De Gaulle's successor.

It can be argued that it is better to have a Western power supplying arms and expertise to the Libyans than the Russians, who might otherwise step into the old British-American position of influence under former King Idris. This is an argument Washington and London have used in the past to justify military aid to Libya and to other Arab governments. Thus does bad policy boomerang.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Berlin Test

The recent NATO Council meeting mentioned the situation in Berlin as a test of Soviet goodwill in the perspective of a European security conference. The Soviet leaders are thus very likely to accept the principle of conversations regardless of the fact that their object would necessarily be a modification of the Berlin status. . . . But there is Walter Ulbricht. He will not fail to see to it that this new test of East-West relations has a negative result, if he can do so.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Eyes on the Battlefield

Nobody who can see beneath the propaganda—Nigerian, Biafran and British—can have been surprised that the Addis Ababa peace talks broke down before they even started. In fact, the gap remains so large that there was not even agreement on what the talks should be about. As long as both think they can get their way by military means—and both remain sure of their arms supplies—there will be no peace.

Nigerian and Biafran eyes are not on talks but on the battlefield.

—From the Guardian (London).

The Two Germanys

The draft treaty which the East Germans have sent over the Wall contains much that Bonn could never accept. West Berlin, for instance, would be an "independent political entity," and the Eastern regime claims immediate and complete recognition.

Mr. Brandt is too experienced in these matters, and has devoted too much effort to breaking out from the cold war rigidities of the policies which he inherited, to spurn Mr. Ulbricht's offer without even offering to explore it further. Negotiations between the two parts of Germany would be an event of capital importance. In their way they would

be as significant as the arms limitation talks between the Americans and the Russians. Europe will never be a wholly comfortable place to live in until all her member states learn to live with one another.

—From The Times (London).

The Prisoner

Something more than seasonal benevolence inspires pleasure at the news that Rudolf Hess is to see his wife and son for the first time since his imprisonment in 1946.

A period of 23 years in prison might be thought long enough to expiate any offense which had not been regarded as worthy of death. In fact, Hess was acquitted by the Nuremberg tribunal of having committed or authorized atrocities. The crimes imputed to him were those dubious creatures of post-war jurisprudence—conspiring against peace and plotting aggressive war.

When he leaves the British hospital to which he has recently moved, it should be to spend the last years of his life in freedom. Russian agreement to this would certainly help the chances of rapprochement between East and West Germany.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Quiet Achievement

The agreement between Britain, West Germany and Holland to collaborate on the gas centrifuge process for enriching uranium has not gained the publicity it deserves. No doubt the technical complexities involved and the secrecy surrounding the negotiations have kept it out of the headlines.

Yet it is probably the most important development in European technological cooperation, not extending the Anglo-French Concorde, to have occurred in recent years. The project is firmly based on economic considerations, unlike some other European cooperative ventures.

—From The Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Dec. 23, 1894

PARIS—The trial of Captain Dreyfus, which has provided the entire Paris press with matter for comment during the past six weeks, and indeed the entire French nation, was concluded yesterday. The prisoner, by the unanimous verdict of the court, is sentenced to imprisonment for life in some fortified place (probably very far from France) and to the additional terrible punishment of military degradation. The wretched man will be stripped of all insignia and be insulted and forgotten.

Fifty Years Ago

Dec. 23, 1919

NEW YORK—Open mutiny at Brest and other crimes committed at sea which resulted in the shooting of six soldiers were revealed upon the arrival of the transport "America" yesterday, with eleven of her crew, including two petty officers, in irons. One, believed to be an I.W.O. agitator, was heavily guarded. All the prisoners were charged with mutiny on the high seas. The complete reports are not yet in, and the details remain unclear. But, certainly, a breach of discipline took place.



The Mini-and-Maxi Era

Washington Notebook

By James Reston

WASHINGTON. — Part of the reason the Pentagon has been having trouble recently with its appropriations and foreign military aid bills is that the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia, has not been able to take an active part in the debate.

For a generation now, he has been the most influential conservative voice in the Senate, and, as a former chairman of the Armed Services Committee, the Pentagon's most powerful advocate. But he is now 72, and his emphysema makes it extremely difficult for him to debate without coughing.

He has to keep going home to Windsor, Ga., or to an Air Force base in Puerto Rico, to rest, and this is more costly to the armed services than the peace movement. They still have many loud supporters on Capitol Hill, including Senator Rivers of South Carolina, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Rep. John J. Rooney of New York, Rep. Otto E. Passman of Louisiana, and Rep. Robert Sikes of Florida, but without Russell's support their earmarked additions to the appropriations bills somehow run into trouble.

The Senate simply refused to go along with the latest effort to build up Chiang Kai-shek's air force on Taiwan. It would hesitate to challenge Russell, even on such an issue as this, but Reps. Rivers, Passman, Rooney, and Sikes have been highly unpopular in the Senate for years, and now even the majority leader, Mike Mansfield, is openly challenging their influence.

The human element in politics, as in the case of Russell, is often more important in Washington than is generally realized. For example, former Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Chairman William Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, despite their common Southern and Oxford backgrounds, never managed to establish an easy personal relationship during Rusk's eight years at the State Department—in fact, they were never in one another's houses during this entire period.

There is a different situation, however, here now. Both Secretary of State William F. Rogers and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird have managed to establish a close private relationship with Fulbright, and while they don't agree on Vietnam and many other issues, at least they discuss their disagreements with mutual candor and respect. In fact, Fulbright and Rogers recently relieved Laird and his partner of \$10 apiece in a golf foursome at the Burning Tree Club outside Washington.

Sergeant Shriver, U.S. Ambassador to France, has told his in-laws, the Kennedys, that he expects to resign from that post after President Georges Pompidou's visit to the United States in February. He will then take up residence again in Maryland and, after touring the country with Pompidou, confer with some members of the House of Representatives and other Democratic politicians who have been urging him to try for the party's presidential nomination in 1972.

The French government is taking President Pompidou's visit to the United States quite seriously. A protocol officer from the Quai d'Orsay is already here in Washington.

Massachusetts says he has "no second thoughts" about withdrawing from the 1972 presidential race. Sen. George McGovern mentioned Kennedy's name as a potential presidential candidate recently on the David Frost TV show and the audience booed. The incident was eliminated from the tape before the program was put on the air.

President Nixon is apparently trying to ease the tensions between his administration and the network commentators. After his latest TV report to the nation, he watched one of the network commentators and telephoned him privately to say he thought the analysis was excellent. Gen. Charles de Gaulle has finished a new volume of his memoirs. President Johnson is not going to let Vice-President Agnew have a monopoly on criticism of the press. He is finishing his first book at his ranch in Texas and deals among other things with his own battles with the press.

President Nixon is being urged by some of his advisers to use the present vacancy on the Supreme Court as a means of shaking up his cabinet early in the new year. The names usually mentioned are Secretary of State Rogers, who was attorney general under President Eisenhower, and the present attorney general, John N. Mitchell. There is some feeling here that Rogers was more effective at the Justice Department than he is at State and should be moved to the court to make room for a more experienced man. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's name has been mentioned as a possible successor at the State Department, usually by friends of Rockefeller.

The nomination of Mitchell, however, would provoke strong opposition in the Senate, where his remarks about the Republican nomination of the Judge Hayworth nomination have irritated not only many Democrats, but also the Republican leader, Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania.

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It seems somehow appropriate that Spiro Theodore Agnew's speech outlining that higher education is not for everyone was prepared by him for delivery at (but not delivered) a dinner meeting of the Worthington Chapter of the Order of the American-Belgian Educational Programs Association, sponsored by a scholarship fund named for his father, during which scholarships were presented to five students.

After all, didn't we learn from Orwell's fable that while all the animals on the farm were equal, some were more equal than others? M. R.

Bernard Levin

From London:

Even the bishops, traditionally more bloodthirsty than the judges, ended up as abolitionists (of hanging).

LONDON.—A fitting end to any uneasy year, to an even more uneasy decade: Capital punishment for murder really has been, it seems, abolished at last in Britain. (I say "for murder," because last week's final vote in both Houses of Parliament left untouched the curious fact that you can still be hanged for setting fire to Her Majesty's dockyards and for perishing the thought-ravaging Her Majesty's daughter. You can also, rather more probably, be hanged for treason, but since in Britain treason can only be committed in time of war, and since the next war is not likely to leave enough people alive to enforce the law against those who have broken it this time, can be regarded as a dead letter.)

It has been an extraordinarily long road, and some of those who set out on it a century ago, like Sir Samuel Romilly, one of the earliest penal reformers the House of Commons has thrown up, would have been astonished at the length of time it has taken. Strictly speaking, of course, capital punishment could still be restored in the future, since no Parliament can bind its successors, but the example of those few countries (New Zealand, for instance) which have abolished it and then restored it subsequently has been so unhappy that it is very unlikely indeed ever to be followed here. This is the end.

Several bills have been put forward in Parliament since the end of the last war, designed to abolish capital punishment. Leading spirit behind most of them was the late Sidney Silverman, a distinguished and redoubtable Labor member on the extreme left wing, for whom this issue had the force of a moral crusade. (It is a pity that he never lived to see his long fight finally won.) All the attempts were made by private "back-bench" members in the tiny rations of parliamentary time left when government and official opposition have taken their constitutional share. No government has had the courage to introduce a bill of its own, preferring benevolent neutrality (in the case of Labor governments) or hostile neutrality (in the case of Conservative ones).

Out of the Woods
More than once in recent years, a bill passed the Commons only to be thrown out in the Lords, usually by the maneuvering of the "backwoodsmen" (those lords who rarely attend the House unless there is decency to be suppressed, reform to be opposed, enlightenment to be stifled or humanity to be condemned). Twice, unsatisfactory compromise has been the way in which the problem has been resolved.

The first of these compromises was the 1957 Homicide Act, one of the most bizarre, repulsive shockingly haphazard in ever to find its way on statute book. It was, in fact, the solution to a problem which the Lords' Commons had set right abolition, and divide it into two categories: capital and non-capital. It was biologically from the start, its effects were what might be expected from such an attitude of the indivisible; in the years of its operation some most appalling murders were committed, but they fell into the "capital" definition, and were not less heinous were.

The growing scandal of the act and its operation by a worst House of Commons Britain's history, which is a very great deal indeed, one good, and ultimately, effect: It convinced me there was no restoring the balance between hanging and shooting. Even the judges, whom thought, and indeed that it is a pity that some nine-year-old children were stolen, a handkerchief was abolished, came around to noting that the 1957 act, defensible, nay, even the who have traditionally been more bloodthirsty than the ended up as abolitionists unanimously.

And so, in 1966, another was passed, which led to the final abolition of the House of Commons was by the overwhelming abolitionist majority of Conservative the House have always hanging, the minority who against it, and who join the great majority of Laborers who had always been abolitionists, made a House sweep it away for ever.

In the Lords, however, even the Upper House has a long way since 1957, still trouble. In order possible defeat by yet gathering of the backbench sponsors of the 1955 bill, Lords accepted an amendment. The bill did not abolish punishment: It suspended five years. Before the end period, both Houses had to by a majority that they the suspension to become abolition, otherwise the would revert, at the end five years, to the 1957 act.

End of the Noo
It is that affirmative in which last week passed Houses, and for all practical purposes ended hanging in forever. It passed the Commons by 243 to 185, and the Lords by 220 to 174; in both Houses another attempt to postpone was made.

There were accusations that the government that they with which they had made abolition permanent. Six-year period was not finish until they next vote due to the fact that the government feared to lose what seemed to be abolitionist still a substantial popular vote for hanging), and was question out of the way for it to be forgotten well the election; there were accusations against the voters that they were only for delay so that they could vote from this vote. Both sets of accusations were fairly justified.

But, in the end, the it done. Once more the were rolled out; once in statistics were taken over sides for what they would in the way of evidence, all was said, and all was done the division bells tolled for punishment in Britain. "Tain," said the Archbishop of Canterbury (a leading advocate of the decision, "that it found in very many ways advantage and honor of it." So it will, too.

WILLIAM J. NEIL.

Lausanne.

Boring From Within

GROUND BROKEN FOR D.C. METRO (AET, 11 dec.). Yet another group undermining the U.S. government?

AL HIX.

Palma de Mallorca.

AL HIX.

AL HIX.

AL HIX.

AL HIX.

"Fashion is far more than an up-to-the-minute wardrobe... it is the outward evidence of good taste."

Business: Social Insecurity

By Judith Stern

TON (WFP). — On the eve of the new year, many newly elected senators and congressmen are catapulted into the Washington of knowing how to sit, or act in social situations. Harrington Howard, a one-woman show called "Fashion at the Inc." signed at a recent luncheon.

ward answers questions for her clients. She has a wardrobe, does shop with interior decorators, Christmas gifts, plans trips, man-ages and conducts a social.

It seems too weak to be a social service, because Mrs. Howard is the word: "Fashion more than an up-to-the-minute wardrobe or decor." Essentially it is the feeling the look and story that one is in.

A evidence of good dress to come to commitment. It is whoever you are or may be, at the time of your environment, whether you are pleasing to the eye—your behavior at the time of when you select it, or the way you

are changing rules of to be sure. In the spirit, there are subtle in each administrative basic good manners, and believes, are all.

Traditionalist ward funds, on clothing advice, to be traditional. At many well-dressed go bareheaded now advocates head.

"At a charity luncheon, 'a hat is a must,' or omit stockings." "Black."

is the most frequent question she is asked. She advises elbow length for a formal gown. "Otherwise it depends on sleeve length, for glove and sleeve should meet."

A timid wife of a young congressman consulted Jane Howard when she was invited to her first White House reception. "I'm so worried I don't know what to do," she confided. "I've been briefed, of course, but nothing was said about what's on my mind, and I don't have the nerve to ask my husband or the two people I've met. This is something I can only ask another woman. What?" she gulped—"what if I have to go to the bathroom while I'm in the White House?"

"First of all, don't be frightened. Think that you are the house of a friend. You'd ask someone the way to the lavatory, or bathroom, or ladies' room, wouldn't you? So do the same in the White House, where it's easier, because people are stationed especially to help guests. Besides, remember that the White House isn't just the President's house—it belongs to us all."

An Award Dinner

Another client who aroused Mrs. Howard's empathy was the middle-aged woman from a small Ohio town. Her husband was going to get an important award, and she didn't know what to wear for the ceremony. Mrs. Howard's heart sank when she considered her client, who was fat, and wore no girdle, but did wear a tightly belted dress (that created highly visible "rubber tire" rolls), plus run-down, not-in-season white shoes. Her badly dyed hair was more or less arranged in an inappropriately youthful hairdo.

Next to an old-fashioned wedding ring she sported a huge, blinding new-cut diamond, evidence that affluence was recent. Was the award ceremony to be at lunch or dinner? Mrs. Howard inquired. "Dinner." "What was her husband going to wear? White or black tie?" "Black."

But the client wanted to wear

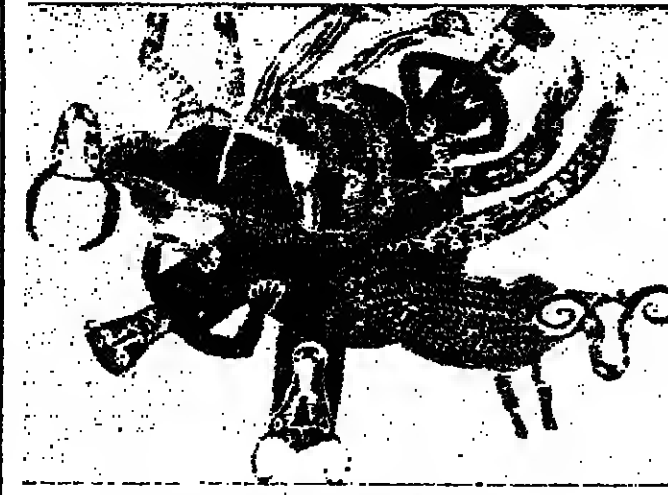
the four-year-old, too-long chignon she had brought with her. "Really, you shouldn't be more dressed-up than your husband," the consultant dissembled her tactfully, "because it must be his show." Together they went to a smart shop where the client reluctantly purchased a simple cocktail dress and the unspectacular short "focum-mended. She also submitted to a new hairdo. No repeat business ever came from this client but the day after the award dinner came an almost tearful telephone call. "Thank you, thank you. My husband was so proud of me he said I looked like the girl he married."

On a reasonable-fee basis, Mrs. Howard works by the hour for consultation and shopping, by the day for decorating.

Mrs. Howard says of her clients: "Mostly they're not the very rich, nor the top echelon officials' wives to whom fashion designers bring their especially created four-figure models. This kind of person doesn't need me. Nor, in the entertaining department, do the famous Washington hostesses who have at their disposal large staffs of servants or live parties at clubs or hotels."

The daughter of a Ford Motor Co. executive, Jane Howard grew up abroad and was educated first in Paris, then at the National Academy of Design in New York. She intended to be an "art artist" but became fascinated by department store work. In addition to her Washington activities, she is fashion coordinator for a large chain of department stores in Michigan.

Since Mrs. Howard speaks French, Italian and Spanish, she's in demand for foreign guests. She also conducts charm courses for such diverse groups as teen-age girls, Girl Scouts, nurses. "It's not merely an attempt to teach makeup, posture and grooming," she says. "The charm must come from the inside out."



A typical Afro Art tapestry.

Afro Art in Scandinavia

By Hebe Dorsey

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 22.—In the depths of the bleak, dark Swedish winter, Afro Art stands out like a ray of sunshine. Specializing in African handicrafts, this non-profit organization sells not only merchandise but hope as well.

The project, backed by several philanthropic Swedish organizations, is being spurred along by Mrs. Jytte (Thor) Bonnier, wife of the dean of the publishing family and herself a well-known journalist. The idea behind it is that people from affluent, industrialized countries must help underdeveloped countries help themselves.

In this particular case, it means helping African countries to sell their home-made goods all over Scandinavia. Operated by volunteers, Afro Art pools the money it earns into African countries, where they set up weaving schools or send equipment and materials.

Located in two facing boutiques on Regeringsgatan, Afro Art looks like a colorful African souk crammed full with Liberian hammocks, Congolese straw mats, Kenyan wood bowls, Tunisian djellabas or Lesotho mittens.

Artistic Tour

At the information desk are books and publications touching on all aspects of African civilizations. The larger of the two shops is used as a movie house or a conference hall. Eventually, the most worthwhile artistic items, namely native tapestries, will be taken on tour around European capitals.

All day long, silent Swedes crowd into the shop buying the coarse, man-made objects as if they were messages from a more brilliant and still human planet. Stephen Sridare, the dedicated Afro Art manager, explained that most African handicrafts were in danger of disappearing because they aroused little interest in their own respective countries.

"Yet, here, they look tremendously exciting," he said. Afro Art serves as a retail outlet but also acts as a buying center for large Swedish cooperative stores. Sales so far have exceeded all expectations—and last year, Afro Art netted over half a million Swedish crowns.

The ultimate target of Afro Art is to nurture the unique African artistic heritage and keep the merchandise from degenerating into airport art. Trying to preserve the old changes can have, however, somewhat startling aspects—that long-handled thimble is, in effect, an Ethiopian gadget for cleaning one's ears.

Getting the Christmas Spirit

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Dec. 22.—With only three days before Christmas, the last-minute shopping rush of the great procrastinating majority will produce the usual crop of standbys beneath the tree. Cognac and whiskey bottles will proliferate, their well-known shapes revealing exactly what their standardized contents will taste like. They may be good but they will give neither surprise nor excitement.

Jean Danfou's liquors will give both. His brandy store is hidden on the second floor in the back court of a building in a small street near the Place de la Concorde, but this has not kept clients such as Eisenhower, Churchill and French President Georges Pompidou from finding it.

The discovery is worth the hunt. As soon as the door opens, one is enveloped in a rich blend of aromas that comes from scores of continually reopened bottles. In the little picture-covered green salesroom every client is free to taste any or all of Mr. Danfou's choice brandies.

Everything comes from small distilleries selected personally by Mr. Danfou, who is the nephew of the founder (of the same name) who retired to the Loire Valley a couple of years ago to pursue his two passions—hunting and painting.

Cognac and Armagnac

Besides three increasingly magnificent qualities of cognac and four of Armagnac—including one dating back to 1885 that sells for 228 francs (\$41.45),—Mr. Danfou also has a wonderful old Calvados apple brandy and a mere, distilled from the pulp and skins left over after the juice has been pressed from grapes.

But the store's specialty is white fruit brandies, made by Mr. Danfou's own distillery in the department of the Vosges. "The best fruits for brandy—especially raspberries and cherries—grow there. It's the same question of soil as with wine. The soil of the Vosges produces fruit that is especially flavorful when distilled."

"The fruit must be very carefully selected and it must all be at exactly the same point of ripeness to bring out the full flavor."

"The most important part is the distilling process. Even more than the soil, it must be a slow, small-production distilling done with old-style stills."

"The degree of alcohol at

- 1885 Armagnac
- Fruit Brandies

which the fruits are distilled is also a factor, for different fruits come out better at different proofs. Raspberry is best at 96 proof while pear gives most taste and aroma at 90.

The Aging Process

"The last important step is the aging," Mr. Danfou says. "The raw brandy is poured into great glass demijohns that are placed in stiles open to air and light. The changes in temperature between seasons and between day and night give smoothness by causing the evaporation of potent esters that are too strong in young brandy."

"Three times a year the demijohns are opened and shaken frequently during ten days with a filter in place of the cork to allow the esters to escape. A good pear or raspberry brandy takes about five years to smooth out, while yellow or purple plum and cherry (cherry) brandies need

Grave Mystery Gets Clergyman Into 'Hot Water'

PETERBOROUGH, England, Dec. 22 (UPI).—The Rev. Philip Randall had tried for eight years to find out who was buried beneath the churchyard stone bearing the initials "H. W. P."

As it turned out, no one. The letters stood for "hot water pipe."

up to eight and sometimes even more. They must not be aged too long or they begin to lose their bouquet. Once they are bottled, however, they do not improve further."

No, at that point they are perfect, waiting only to be drunk. At 98 to 310 a bottle they run a little higher than the mass-produced versions with their artificially speeded-up aging, but the difference is worth more than twice the price.

Jean Danfou, 36 Rue du Mont-Thabor, Paris 1er. Telephone: OPE 77-19. Gift packages and baskets delivered for 5 francs in Paris and vicinity. Besides brandies, also port, cherry, scotch, gin, champagne (very good at 22 francs), wines, liqueurs and fruits in brandy.

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anecdotes, Folklore, Proverbs—and Turkish Cooking

Naomi Barry

ORK, Dec. 22.—As the shelves of cook books to pour from the every corner of the invited to come into

Armenian kitchen. Cook-able delights of the by the wife of a UN road like an escape 4th recipes from the There are oval meat called "Lady's Thigh," and sweets known as "Nevils," a ground meat dish which trans- "Slashed Belly," and stries called "Twisted

In Stage New York

ORE (NYT).—Among it new plays and reviv-ew York are:

"e Lives" the APA re-uel Coward's comedy, red by eight out of e Olive Barnes of The k Times said "Gorge- would be one wou- ben Porter's restaging e Lives." Delicate might- r, darning if you dird. It makes a funny s. touching evening. rimes is outrageously She is all camp, e woman, so ridicu- lical that she just has real Brian Bedford is

Boxes," a comedy in- by John Bowen, won- nne three critics for d part only. One critic her part. Olive Barnes: is a very funny and ve farce. It is a far place than its certain he Coffee Lacer."

is one of the best porter boutiques I've into in Paris. The re is zippy and up-to- the.

Naomi BARRY (N.Y.H.T., 2-32-67)

du Pdg-St-Honoré

2-265.23.24 - 265.34.33

Turbans" which are fashioned by rolling them around old wooden curtain rods if you lack a slim rolling pin. A cucumber and yogurt soup has the grand name of "Turquoise."

Turkish food can be superb and from this book one can easily see why Mrs. Neset Eren has a reputation as an international hostess. If you can achieve her Muesli Flay or Chicken Walnut, your reputation too will take on added luster.

"The book is enhanced with bits of Turkish folklore, proverbs, and pertinent anecdotes."

"When the Empress Eugenie was in Istanbul as the guest of Sultan Abdulaziz, she fell in love with eggplant purée, at that time a specialty of the Topkapı Palace. She asked her host if he would allow his chef to teach her cook how to prepare it. The sultan obliged."

"The next day the French chef requested an audience with the Empress and begged to be excused from this impossible task. 'I took my book and scales

to the Turkish chef," he said, "and he threw them out. An imperial chef, he told me, cooks with his feelings, his eyes, his nose."

"The empress returned to France without the recipe but the traditional eggplant purée of the Imperial Topkapı cuisine was named Her Majesty's Favorite and to this day in Turkey is known as the Hünkar Beğendi."

EGGPLANT PUREE

Juice 1 lemon
Salt to taste
5 cups cold water
6 medium eggplants
4 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup warm milk
1/2 cup grated Gruyère or Cheddar cheese.

Mix lemon juice and 1 teaspoon salt with 5 cups of cold water in a bowl. Set aside.

Insert knife into whole eggplants about an inch deep at several places. Place them directly over a high gas flame and turn often to make cook-

ing even. When skin is all black and eggplant is soft it is done. Skin eggplants with a knife while still hot. Remove seeds and drop eggplants into the bowl of cold water.

Place butter in a saucepan. Add flour and sauté over medium heat, stirring constantly about five minutes until flour turns very light golden. Add warm milk and continue stirring until mixture is smooth.

Quickly squeeze all the water out of the eggplants and chop them. Add to the milk mixture. Add cheese and salt. Mash with a potato masher into a smooth paste and cook, stirring constantly, about 10 minutes. Serve hot with chicken.

CHICKEN

6 medium chicken breasts
2 tablespoons olive oil
1 tablespoon salt
1 teaspoon black pepper
1 teaspoon paprika
1 tablespoon thyme leaves
1 teaspoon rosemary leaves
Preheat oven to 400 degrees F. Brush breasts on both sides

with oil. Combine salt, pepper, paprika, thyme, rosemary leaves and sprinkle on breasts. Arrange breasts in a baking pan. Bake 1/2 hour. Lower oven to 350 degrees F. and continue to bake 1/2 hour more. Turn breasts when one side is browned. Baste occasionally with drippings.

Arrange breasts on one side of a serving platter and pour over drippings. Place warm eggplant purée on the opposite side of the platter.

Serves six.

(THE ART OF TURKISH COOKING, by Neset Eren. Doubleday & Co. \$6.95.)

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First Class Leather Clothing made entirely on the premises HUBERLENDNER, 3 Faubourg St-Honoré (near Rue Royale), 8d Door. ANJ. 12-36.	PUSSY CAT 22 E. Quatre-Banquet (Ch.-Elysees) DAN. 08-51 Recommended by FRANK SINATRA and DUKE ELLINGTON.	GREAT BRITAIN LONDON — SHOPPING FURS RENEE 30 Dover St., Piccadilly. W.1. Tel.: 499-4739. Conture Furriers. Known world-wide for style, fit and quality. Duty free for tourists.	YUGOSLAVIA BELGRADE — SERVICES PUTNIK RENT-A-CAR. Central OIL. Belgrade. Tel.: 541-555. Zagreb. Tel.: 442-448. Dubrovnik. Tel.: 6551. Split. Tel.: 544-574. Opatica. Tel.: 71-802. Budva. Tel.: 204. Skopje. Sarajevo. Ljubljana. Rijad. Novi Sad. "Amex" Exp. credit cards are accepted.
ANNAPURNA The Only Indian Restaurant in Paris. Tandoori-Meat, Curry-Vegetarian Menu. 17 Rue de Valenciennes. Tel.: 52-85-52.	GANNES Côte d'Azur NIGHTCLUBS "PLAY BOYS TELEPHONE CLUB" and "LA CHERMINE" open all the year and private receptions. (Pointe Palm Beach) 32.11.62.	LONDON — RESTAURANTS CUNNINGHAMS 176 Curzon St., Mayfair, W.1. GR. 7593. Famed for oysters & the best traditional English cuisine. Open on Sundays.	DUBROVNIK — SERVICES For all Travel Arrangements in Yugoslavia see AIZAS, Dubrovnik. Pile 1. Tel.: 37 52.

PARIS ART GALLERIES

RIGHT BANK

A detailed map of the Right Bank of Paris, showing major boulevards such as Boulevard Haussmann, Boulevard des Capucines, and Avenue des Champs-Élysées. Numbered locations (1-13) indicate the positions of various galleries. Landmarks like the Eiffel Tower and the Arc de Triomphe are also visible.

LEFT BANK

A detailed map of the Left Bank of Paris, showing major boulevards such as Boulevard Saint-Germain, Boulevard Saint-Michel, and Boulevard Saint-Jacques. Numbered locations (14-20) indicate the positions of various galleries. Landmarks like the Eiffel Tower and the Arc de Triomphe are also visible.

RIGHT BANK

(1) **GALERIE ARIEL**
140 Blvd. Haussmann (2e). Tel.: 27-13-08.
In January: SUEIRA FOTO.

(2) **Galerie d'Art des Grands Magasins AU PEINTURES**
64 Boulevard Haussmann (9e).

(3) **GALERIE CARDO MATTIGNON**
32 Avenue Marmont (6e). Tel.: 23-02-08.
D'Anty - Chochoy - Fabre - Loursal
Marion Telliou - Schollin - Thillier
Sculpture: Françoise Blanchi.

(8) **Galerie C. M. CASSE**, 16 Rue Pavée-4e.
273-51-08. Contemporary ENGRAVINGS.

(6) **Galerie EMMANUEL DAVID**
14 Avenue Maignan (8e)
MICHELIS - Until January 3.

(53) **GALERIE DE FRANCE**
3 Fbg. St-Honoré. Tel.: 23-69-37.
12 painters of the outer SINGLES,
Until January 10.

(125) **Galerie Maurice Garnier**
6 Avenue Maignan (8e). Tel.: BAL. 61-65.

(9) **IRIS CLEET**, 28 Fbg. St-Honoré, 263-32-05.

RIGHT BANK

(131) **GALERIE DE PARIS**
14 Fbg. François-Ier (8e). ELIX. 82-30.
YVES BRATIER - Until Dec. 31.

(134) **GALERIE DENISE RENE**
134 Rue La Boétie (8e). ELY. 95-37.
YVARAL.

(4) **Galerie RIVE DROITE**
3 Rue Duras (8e). 265-32-55.
MOISSET - Until December 25.

(14) **GALERIE URBAN**
19 Faubourg Saint-Honoré. 265-63-58.
From Remol to Lordin, Laispé, Beld.

(7) **GALERIE FELIX VERCEL**
9 Avenue Maignan (8e). 238-25-19
710 Madison Avenue, New York.
In collaboration: YVES BRATIER, YVONNE
TAURELLE, EPEO, BOUTSOV, SINTIC.

(34) **Jeanno DUCHESNE**, 53 Lido Seine, 324-22-32.
Duché - TONY - Norclon - Naudré.

(14) **LA RENKURE**
6 Place Saint-Sulpice (6e). 233-02-74.
Apocryphes. Photos by J.P. Sudre fr. Dec. 9.

LEFT BANK

LEFT BANK

(125) **GALERIE FRAMOND**
3 Rue des Saint-Pères (6e). Tel.: 548-50-80.
NOHREN PAINTINGS & SCULPTURES.

(21) **LA GRAVURE**, 41 Rue de Seine (courtyard).
224-85-44. Original modern engravings.

(23) **LA RUNE**, 170 Blvd. Saint-Germain.
LIT. 35-85. Open every day till midnight.
Original modern engravings.

(28) **A L'IMAGERIE**, 21 Rue St-Jacques.
633-21-31. Lace paper, embossed paper,
the ancestors of modern gift wrappings.

(31) **ALEXANDRE IOLAS**
185 Boulevard St-Germain. 222-75-50.
MATTIA: "Les Fontaines de l'Abime"
Until Dec. 31, changing every Thursday.

(35) **MONA LISA**, 32 Rue de Varenne-7e.
LIT. 17-35. MODERN ART, NAIVE ART.

(84) **LE POINT CARDINAL**
3 Rue Jacob. ODE. 32-56.

(18) **GALERIE DENISE RENE**
186 Boulevard St-Germain - BAS. 77-57.
YVARAL. Multiples.

(74) **GALERIE DARTREE SPEYER**
8 Rue Jacques-Callot (6e). - 033-79-41.

(28) **GALERIE S + S**

— 1969 — Stocks and Sta.						— 1969 — Stocks and Sta.												
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Journal of Management Education 30(6)p.789-804

America View

U.S. Reserve Currency Seen Taken by SDRs

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (UPI).—In a report on gold, the largest bank in the United States said that "although there are no alternative media for the functions of the dollar in fostering global flows of trade and investment, SDRs, supported by allied measures, can be expected to take over the reserve currency burden of the dollar gradually."

C Confirms Westinghouse's Power Plans

ELLS, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—Westinghouse Electric Corp. has acquired a majority stake in a Belgian electric power company, the company said today.

The long anticipated Westinghouse World issue 5 percent, 30-year bonds to Electric and affiliates in the group's 32 interest in ACEC, Edouard-Jean Empain, Electrabel, another unit in ACEC would be converted.

Westinghouse will convert Westinghouse common shares to ACEC shares, offering the new Westinghouse at \$30.

Consortium Signs Pact Major Peruvian Venture

By Robert Walker

ORK, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Peru Copper Corp., owned by U.S. companies, has agreed to a partnership with the government under which the company will invest \$100 million to develop a rich copper deposit.

The first significant investment in Peru since 1965 government took over the country and promptly nationalized the Peruvian Petroleum Co. of the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey).

W. Archibald, chairman of Peru Copper, called it the "most important investment of its kind in the country." The company also has a refinery, which is the cost of the entire investment of \$100 million. The announcement of the partnership over the weekend, after a week of intense speculation and business circles, has been reported that the deal was struck by the company and Gen. Juan Velasco.

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15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey 07310. Brokers and Dealers in Over-the-Counter Securities.
Reference: First Jersey National Bank, Jersey City, New Jersey

Japanese Steel's Bad Guy Image Intensifies

By Robert Walker

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Ever since a world steel industry was rebuilt on the rubble of World War II and international competition was resumed, the Japanese have more often than not been cast as villains by other producers. This year, more than ever, they have been singled out as the bad guys.

Japanese steel companies and trading concerns have insisted that this picture is a gross distortion. They say shipments of Japanese steel to the United States, for instance, are being cut sharply or even suspended in an effort to stay within voluntary quotas agreed upon early in 1969.

The impression is strong, nevertheless, that American steel interests and their competitors in Britain and the European Economic Community have arrived at a truce—uneasy and temporary, perhaps, but a kind of understanding—and that they feel that only Japan is rocking the boat.

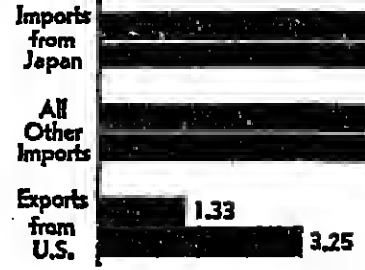
The Common Market steel producers also agreed to a voluntary cut in their shipments to the United States early this year—also aimed at avoiding mandatory quotas from Congress—and the Europeans will have no trouble staying within their quota. Thanks to enormous demand at home, they will not even fill it.

As a result, two subtle changes of attitude seem to have taken place:

• The U.S. producers—who began campaigning two years ago for an outright tariff in-

STEEL SHIPMENTS

Millions of tons



crease, then lowered their sights to mandatory, Washington-imposed quotas—tend to emphasize the perils of Japanese imports and to speak tolerantly of their European counterparts.

• The European producers—or, at least, the members of the American Institute for Importers of Steel, which market European imports in this country—believe that the danger of a mandatory quota would be receding further every day if it were not that Japanese imports, especially in U.S. West Coast markets, continue to be heavy.

According to the American Iron and Steel Institute, in terms of tonnage, imports in the first nine months of this year from Britain and continental Europe were down more than 30 percent compared with the record inflows of 1968. Exports of American steel almost tripled in the period, from an insignificant 1.33 million tons in

the 1968 nine months to 3.25 million this year.

Thus, there would have been a dramatic turnaround in what might be termed the balance of steel, except that Japanese imports had declined less than 11 percent. At a nine-month total of 4.78 million tons, they were getting close to half of all imports of steel into the U.S. market.

The running debate between U.S. and Japanese steel spokesmen—in which, to a lesser extent, the Europeans join—is complicated by the fact that the dollar value of total 1969 imports will be about \$1.7 billion, a drop of only about 12 percent from the 1968 level. But foreign producers emphasize that steel prices all over the world have risen this year and the Americans stress the fact that imports consist increasingly of the more expensive, higher grades.

After '60s Successes in U.S.

Aerospace Industry Falls on Leaner Times

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UPI).—The U.S. aerospace industry, which rose in the 1960s on tidal waves of spending for Vietnam and space, has fallen on leaner times. For the first time in the decade, the industry experienced shrinking sales in 1969, and the decline is expected to continue into 1970.

The Aerospace Industry Association disclosed its annual estimates of activity late last week. If nothing else, they illustrated the industry's dependence on government as well as vulnerability to tight budgets.

The highlights: In 1969, aerospace sales declined 4.1 percent to \$28.3 billion from the record high of \$29.5 billion in 1968. In 1970, the AIA forecasts another slip of 2.1 percent to \$27.7 billion, just slightly ahead of 1967's \$27.3 billion.

Government outlays for defense and space (which account for two-thirds of the industry volume) will continue to drop. In 1969, Department of Defense purchases declined downward from \$10.6 billion in 1968 to \$10.2 billion. For

the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the slide has been deeper—from \$5.1 billion in 1968 to \$4.5 billion in 1969.

Sales of large commercial aircraft—airlines fell from \$6.4 billion in 1968 to \$5.8 billion this year, reflecting a gap between aircraft generations. Production of most of today's jets declined as carriers awaited delivery of the first jumbo jet (the Boeing-747). Next year, with production in full swing, aircraft sales should revive, although at an estimated \$6.1 billion, they will still be below 1968's level.

Measured by almost any standard, the AIA said, the aerospace industry has contracted in the last two years. Employment, for example, is down below 1967's level. Last year, the number of aerospace jobs rose by nearly 3 percent to 1.43 million from 1.39 million. In 1969, the total dropped 8.3 percent to 1.31 million. Next year, AIA expects a further 2 percent drop.

Despite this decline, aerospace still remains the nation's largest manufacturing employer.

Major U.S. Stock Exchanges Hike Funds for Customer Aid

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (Special).—Both major U.S. stock exchanges have announced increases in their special trust funds, which are used to help customers of financially troubled member firms.

The New York Stock Exchange said it would add \$5 million to its fund. This will increase its authorized strength to some \$30.8 million and its uncommitted resources to \$23.3 million.

The American Stock Exchange announced it had added \$1.5 million to its fund, bringing it to \$8.5 million, or \$1.5 million short of its \$10 million authorized size.

The combined uncommitted resources of both exchanges are currently \$31.7 million, about \$600,000 less than a year ago.

The NYSE fund committed \$7 million to the liquidation of Gregory and Sons, whose financial difficulty was disclosed last October. And last Friday the ex-

change said it had earmarked \$500,000 for the liquidation of Amott, Baker and Co., whose demise was attributed to severe back-office problems.

The decision to replenish the NYSE fund reflects not only the potential losses in the Amott, Baker and Gregory liquidations, but also the general state of the securities industry.

A number of brokerage houses have incurred severe losses this year as a result of operational problems, declining stock-market volume and falling securities prices.

The contribution, to be made out of the exchange's operating revenues for this year, will be the first since the trust fund was established in 1964 and 1965.

Amott, Baker sent a letter to all its clients over the weekend, advising them that the firms' offices were being transferred to Charles Plohm & Co.

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Second Thoughts on Burns

N.Y. Exchange Tries, Fails To Hold Pre-Holiday Rally

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (UPI).—The New York Stock Exchange tried today to sustain the pre-Christmas rally that started last week, but failed.

The Dow Jones industrial average was clipped for a loss of 3.88 points from the 1969 low of 769.93 recorded last Wednesday. Volume totaled 12.66 million shares, down from Friday's 15.43 million shares, but heavy by most standards.

The market's lackluster performance, according to some analysts, reflected second-thought dissatisfaction with the statements of Arthur F. Burns last week as a rallying point. Mr. Burns, to become chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, had hinted that there might be some relaxation of monetary restraint.

"If you look at what he said closely," one analyst said, "you see that he didn't really say there would be any change in policy." Tight money has been a primary cause for the market's sustained nosedive this year.

In a Senate hearing last week, Mr. Burns suggested there might be an easing of monetary restraint "under normal conditions." This remark was sufficient to send the stock market into orbit during last week's final two sessions.

Today apparently, the realization set in that the economist was talking about what the government's monetary policy might be under "normal" conditions. Few analysts would say that the present conditions—or any in prospect for the near future—are normal.

The decline in the Dow did not reflect the breadth of the market retreat. Of the 1,643 issues traded, 880 fell and 488 rose, for a margin of losers over gainers of more than two to one.

Some of the larger losses, not surprisingly, were in the volatile glamour and computer sections. IBM was off six at 350 1/2. Motorola 4 1/8 at 157 5/8. University Computing 4 7/8 at 99 5/8. Honeywell 3 3/8 at 143 3/4. And Computer Sciences 1 1/8 at 31.

Xerox, which said it has an extension on its \$100 million revolving credit line, closed off 1 3/8 at 103 5/8.

Australia's High Flying Poseidon Jumps by \$47.40

LONDON, Dec. 22 (Special).—Poseidon, the high flying Australian mining firm, soared again here today as the rest of the London stock market crept up slightly in light trading.

Poseidon closed at \$196.90 a share today, up \$47.40 a share from Friday's close. The firm, which has announced optimistic prospects for its nickel discoveries in Western Australia, was selling at about \$2.40 a share less than three months ago.

Poseidon led a sharp, broad gain in other Australian mineral issues today.

Chairman T. A. Hutton confirmed Friday that Poseidon would begin a major mining operation at Windarra but added it was not possible yet to give the size of the operation.

The blue chip sector, severely depressed in recent weeks, included only two issues with one-point or better gains. Du Pont rose 1 1/2 to 109 1/2 and Westinghouse 1 1/8 to 57 5/8.

Deere and Co. Shows Profits, Revenues Up

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—Deere and Co. reported today that net income for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 showed a 27 percent gain over year-earlier results on a 1 percent revenue increase.

But the fourth-quarter earnings gain was 13 percent, while revenue rose 3 percent.

For the year as a whole, profits totaled \$54.1 million, or \$3.67 a share, up from \$42.62 million, \$2.88 a share, in fiscal 1968. Revenues rose to \$1.04 billion from \$1.03 billion.

In the final quarter of the year, profits rose to \$17.43 million, \$1.19 a share, from \$15.4 million, \$1.04 a share, in the year-ago period. Revenue was \$267.9 million, up from \$259.5 million.

American Beef Packers
Second Quarter 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) ... 84.6 58.5
Profits (millions) ... 8.41 0.13
Per Share ... 0.27 0.09
Six Months
Revenue (millions) ... 154.7 113.1
Profits (millions) ... 16.2 0.85
Per Share ... 0.44 0.28

Fairmont Foods
Third Quarter 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) ... 73.4 68.7
Profits (millions) ... 1.32 1.07
Per Share ... 0.31 0.24
Nine Months
Revenue (millions) ... 233.2 214.5
Profits (millions) ... 2.61 2.23
Per Share ... 0.83 0.89

Keeshing Co.
Year to Nov. 30 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) ... 245.5 226.9
Profits (millions) ... 5.12 9.75
Per Share ... 2.55 3.22

Massey Ferguson
Year to Oct. 31 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) ... 1,048 916.8
Profits (millions) ... 33.1 23.4
Per Share ... 1.52 1.57

Pillsbury
Second Quarter 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) ... 170.8 158.8
Profits (millions) ... 5.82 5.14
Per Share ... 1.20 1.06
Six Months
Revenue (millions) ... 308.9 284.1
Profits (millions) ... 8.47 7.2
Per Share ... 1.74 1.48

* Excludes extraordinary loss of 43 cents a share from extraneous losses in the quarter.

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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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\$26,000,000

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\$2,000,000

Tesoro Petroleum Corporation

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The undersigned acted as financial advisor in the negotiation and direct placement of these notes.

E. F. Hutton
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

December 23, 1969

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If it's growth possibilities, consider...

- ☐ Fidelity Trend Fund
- ☐ Fidelity Capital Fund
- ☐ Salem Fund
- ☐ Fidelity Fund

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Ask your investment dealer for a free prospectus, or check fund(s) that might interest you and send this coupon to: Dept. INT

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NAME _____
 ADDRESS _____
 CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Dec. 22, 1969

INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Chg
1110 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1111 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1112 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1113 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1114 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1115 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1116 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1117 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1118 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1119 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1120 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1121 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1122 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1123 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1124 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1125 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1126 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1127 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1128 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1129 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1130 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1131 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1132 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1133 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1134 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1135 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1136 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1137 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1138 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1139 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1140 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1141 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1142 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1143 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1144 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1145 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1146 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1147 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1148 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1149 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1150 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1151 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1152 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1153 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1154 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1155 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1156 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1157 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1158 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1159 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1160 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1161 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1162 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1163 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1164 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1165 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1166 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1167 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1168 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1169 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1170 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1171 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1172 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1173 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1174 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1175 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1176 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1177 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1178 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1179 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1180 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1181 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1182 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1183 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1184 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1185 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1186 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1187 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1188 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1189 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1190 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1191 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1192 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1193 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1194 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1195 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1196 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1197 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1198 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1199 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1200 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Dec. 22, 1969

INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Chg
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1111 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
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1186 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
1187 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8
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1200 Alcan	12.11	11.94	12.00	+1/8

N.Y. Highs and Lows

Investment goal?	NEW HIGHNS-134	Plan	Research
	Allied Main	Wing Miss	Revlon
	Aqua Chem	N-Clco Chem	Tektronix
	Avory Prod	Prfor Chas	Will Res
Consider...	Hot Int	NEW LOWNS-134	
		Acquire Co	Dak Electro
	Alito Stand	Gte-Fla pfb	Ogeon Corp
	Allied Sir	Grabe Un	Oned 3,500
	Allied Sir pf	Granley	Dztd Ind I
	Ambedcol w/	Gullen Ind	Pa Am
	Am Sugar	Huck Watt	Pa Pw 1,1
	Am Zinc	Helmerich P	Phil Van H
	Arland D Sir	Ind Rand	Perlec Inc
	Armour pf	Ind Rend pr	PPG Ind
	Arvin Ind	Int Inero	PAEG 5,200
	Banc Parib	Int Alling	Reading 2
	BanP 1,350	IntPaper pf	Reading 2
	Bell Howell	Int UII pf	Reich Chem
	Bell Inter	Int UII pf	Reynolds
	Bendix Co	Jacger Mich	Reyn Met
	Brown Co	Jaruchem	Richardson
	BrownCo	Johns Pw 1,1	Riegel text
	Burundy	Ken Pw 1,1	Rohr Corp
	Callish Mng	KeyCoGn In	Scien Res pf
	Camp Res	LeLinn Sgs	Sesgore
	Casell	LongTm V	Skylite Co
	Colan pf A	Litton pl B	Stebbrand
	Cochran	Lundms	Sto Ch 3,700
	Chl East 110	Lums S Gas	Stearns
	CRIP ex UP	LongLil pfB	Staurt Chem
	Cro Int Millng	LongLil pfE	Staurt Chem
	Coilins Rand	LongLil pfE	SuCrst
	Calilh 1,250	Loush Nash	Swank Inc
	ConEd pfC	Lums Inc	Tadp Corp
	ConVp 4,350	MAAPC Inc	Tabin Pks
	Con Steel	MAAPCO pf	TennAlair 200
	Crause Hind	MAAC	Trent Gen
	CTS Corp	McDermott	UAL Inc
	Daylin Pw 1,1	McGres D Gas	Vucan Mat
	Do Harco	McIntell C	WallMau Co
	DowRlo Gw	AGMA	War Survay
	Duke Pw	AGMA	Wean Unit
	Ed&G Inc	AGMA	Wesco Div
	Empcor Cap	AGMA 5,100	Westic Tren
	End John	AGMA 5,100	WHPen pfB
	Enertit pf A	Nati Gen	WHPen pfB
	Exe C	Nati Gen	WHPen pfB
	Foots CB	HYSGEG pf	Wm M
	GenWood	HYSGEG 3,600	Whi Pnt pf
	Genetics Inc	HYSGEG 3,600	Wurilizer
	Gen Host	HYSGEG 3,600	Yagst S Dr

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:				U.S. Commodity Prices									
Commodity and unit	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	CHICAGO FUTURES			Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
FOODS				Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close	SOYBEANS				
Wheat 2, red bush	81.85	81.68							1.16 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/4	1.15 1/4	1.15 1/4
Wheat 2, hard c.l.f. bu.	1.182 1/2	1.182 1/2							2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.43 1/2	2.43 1/2	2.43 1/2
Wheat 2, soft c.l.f. bu.	1.17 1/2	1.17 1/2							2.50 1/2	2.51 1/2	2.50 1/2	2.50 1/2	2.50 1/2
Oats 2 white bu.	43 1/2	43 1/2							2.46 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.43 1/2	2.43 1/2	2.43 1/2
Rye 2 Western c.l.f. bu.	1.169 1/2	1.171 1/2							2.58 1/2	2.59 1/2	2.57 1/2	2.57 1/2	2.57 1/2
Corn Acers, lb.	44 1/2	44 1/2							2.48 1/2	2.49 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.46 1/2
Corn Ss, Ss, lb.	44 1/2	44 1/2							2.48 1/2	2.49 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.46 1/2
TEXTILES				WHEAT			Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
Printcloth 64-80 32" wd	15 1/2	15 1/2		1.28 1/2	1.29 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2	1.28 1/2
METALS				Mar	1.45 1/2	1.46 1/2	1.45 1/2	1.45 1/2	1.45 1/2	1.45 1/2	1.45 1/2	1.45 1/2	1.45 1/2
Bronze billets 1 1/2 ton.	89.00	89.00		Apr	1.46 1/2	1.47 1/2	1.46 1/2	1.46 1/2	1.46 1/2	1.46 1/2	1.46 1/2	1.46 1/2	1.46 1/2
Iron 2, P&Y Phila. 1 ton.	66.00	66.00		May	1.47 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.47 1/2	1.47 1/2	1.47 1/2	1.47 1/2	1.47 1/2	1.47 1/2	1.47 1/2
Lead, spec. 100 lb.	26.27	26.27		Jun	1.48 1/2	1.49 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2
Copper elec. lb.	55.12 1/2	55.12 1/2		Jul	1.49 1/2	1.50 1/2	1.49 1/2	1.49 1/2	1.49 1/2	1.49 1/2	1.49 1/2	1.49 1/2	1.49 1/2
Aluminum, lb.	1.70 1/2	1.70 1/2		Aug	1.50 1/2	1.51 1/2	1.50 1/2	1.50 1/2	1.50 1/2	1.50 1/2	1.50 1/2	1.50 1/2	1.50 1/2
Silver N.Y. oz.	1.76	1.76 1/2		Sep	1.51 1/2	1.52 1/2	1.51 1/2	1.51 1/2	1.51 1/2	1.51 1/2	1.51 1/2	1.51 1/2	1.51 1/2
				Oct	1.52 1/2	1.53 1/2	1.52 1/2	1.52 1/2	1.52 1/2	1.52 1/2	1.52 1/2	1.52 1/2	1.52 1/2
				Nov	1.53 1/2	1.54 1/2	1.53 1/2	1.53 1/2	1.53 1/2	1.53 1/2	1.53 1/2	1.53 1/2	1.53 1/2
				Dec	1.54 1/2	1.55 1/2	1.54 1/2	1.54 1/2	1.54 1/2	1.54 1/2	1.54 1/2	1.54 1/2	1.54 1/2
				Jan	1.55 1/2	1.56 1/2	1.55 1/2	1.55 1/2	1.55 1/2	1.55 1/2	1.55 1/2	1.55 1/2	1.55 1/2
				Feb	1.56 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.56 1/2	1.56 1/2	1.56 1/2	1.56 1/2	1.56 1/2	1.56 1/2	1.56 1/2
				Mar	1.57 1/2	1.58 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.57 1/2
				Apr	1.58 1/2	1.59 1/2	1.58 1/2	1.58 1/2	1.58 1/2	1.58 1/2	1.58 1/2	1.58 1/2	1.58 1/2
				May	1.59 1/2	1.60 1/2	1.59 1/2	1.59 1/2	1.59 1/2	1.59 1/2	1.59 1/2	1.59 1/2	1.59 1/2
				Jun	1.60 1/2	1.61 1/2	1.60 1/2	1.60 1/2	1.60 1/2	1.60			

COMMODITY INDICES
 Wootra index (base 100)
 Dec. 31, 1961 417.7
 * Nominal: † Asked.


NEW YORK FUTURES
 NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Domestic sugar
 futures: No sales.
 World sugar futures: March '70 3.04-08,
 May '70 3.12-18, July '70 3.19, Sept. '70
 3.23-24, Oct. '70 3.28, Nov. '70 3.34 1/2.
 Wool futures: March '70 187.0 b, July
 '70 110.2 b, Oct. '70 112.3 b, Dec. '70
 113.0 b, March '70 113.8 b.
 Wool tops futures: March '70 159.2 b,
 July '70 155.5 b, Dec. '70 157.2 b.
 Cocoa futures: Dec. 40.47, March '70
 39.22, May '70 37.73, July '70 37.50, Sept.
 '70 37.55, Dec. '70 38.80, March '71 38.22.
 Copper futures: Dec. 72.00, Jan. '70
 71.95, March '70 70.60, May '70 69.85,
 July '70 67.25, Sept. '70 68.00, Dec. '70
 66.00, Jan. '71 63.20.
 Cotton futures No. 2: March '70 32.50,
 May '70 28.88, July '70 27.17 b, Oct. '70
 26.41 b, Dec. '70 26.41 b, March '71
 26.00 b.
 Silver futures: Dec. 175.40, Jan. '70
 170.60, Feb. '70 173.70, March '70 169.80,
 May '70 169.40, July '70 168.00, Sept. '70
 169.20, Dec. '70 168.60, Jan. '71 209.40,
 March '71 204.30.
 Rubber futures: Jan. '70 23.25 b, July
 '70 23.30 b, Sept. '70 23.20 b.
 Coffee S futures: No sales.
 Raw hide futures: No sales.
 s—Asked. b—Bid. u—Nominal.

Foreign Stock Indexes

	1969			
	Real.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam...	122.9	121.0	128.8	107.2
Brussels	87.55	81.93	102.98	80.74
Frankfurt.....	165.34	166.63	177.24	149.40
London 20.....	384.1	381.0	520.1	337.2
London 500	N.A.	151.49	172.78	149.08
Milan	70.42	71.50	76.00	60.43
Paris	132.5	132.8	138.9	101.5
Sydney	814.98	8137.57	884.17	643.20
Tokyo	171.78	172.62	177.84	142.73
Tokyo (excl.)	223.38	225.65	227.83	176.88
Zurich	328.9	344.9	368.7	318.0
(m) New 101 Old. N.A. Not available				

Bank Stocks

	Prev.			
	Bid.	Asked	Bid.	
Bank of Am. S.F. ...	63 1/4	64 1/4	63 1/4	
First Nat. Boston ..	80	86	80	
U.S. Trust Co.	61 1/4	62 1/4	61 1/4	



(Allied Fund for Capital Appreciation)

Special offer extended.

Until Jan. 1st, 1970, shares in AFCA may be purchased at no acquisition charge. Your full investment will be put to work for you in this dynamic new fund. Act now and send for particulars.

AFCA was launched Oct. 1st, 1969 at \$ 10.00 per share. Net Asset Value Dec. 8th, 1969, \$11.13 per share.

Dear Sirs,

Please send me information on AFCA (Allied Fund for Capital Appreciation) including a prospectus and an up to date fully audited financial statement.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Country _____

Agent for AFCA: SELECT GmbH, 8 Munich 15 - Schwanthalerstr. 5.
 Tel. 56 26 21, Cable Address: SELDI.

**RIP
KIRBY**



As East was left with nothing but diamonds, the diamond ace was South's only loser. He could not be prevented from discarding his heart on dummy's club winner.

SOUTH
 ♠ AQJ10743
 ♥ 9
 ♦ 53
 ♣ Q106.

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
3 ♥	Dbl.	Pass	4 ♠
Pass	6 ♠	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club two.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

O	D	D	I	S	M	E	D	C	R	D	S
P	E	R	C	H	A	L	L	A	A	R	O
E	V	E	R	L	A	I	R	P	A	T	E
R	O	V	A	N	A	N	O	M	A	R	T
A	N	S	W	E	R	S	T	R	I	O	
I	G	S	G	R	O	S	H	I	N		
T	R	I	E	D	C	R	E	A	M	A	
S	T	A	N	D	L	E	B	R	A	N	
A	N	K	E	L	A	N	D	M	U	S	
R	A	S	H	E	E	F	I	T			
E	L	E	M	O	J	O	R	C	A		
S	H	A	K	E	D	M	A	N	D	R	
S	H	A	K	E	D	M	A	N	D	R	
E	A	R	L	I	E	S	G	O	A	L	
E	A	R	L	I	E	S	G	O	A	L	
V	I	S	E	D	S	L	E	E			

"DON'T YA THINK YOU'D BETTER TAKE IT EASY WITH THAT STUFF? OUR CHIMNEYS NOT VERY *WIDE*, YA KNOW!"

Unscramble these four Jumbles,
one letter to each square, to
form four ordinary words.

ALLAM © 1994 The McGraw-Hill Companies

	O				
--	---	--	--	--	--

WESHO


				O	
--	--	--	--	---	--

PATUCE

O	O				
---	---	--	--	--	--

LIPPUT

	O				
--	---	--	--	--	--



**DAD MIGHT BE
EMBARRASSED IF YOU
GIVE HIM THIS
AT CHRISTMAS.**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's | **Jumble: DRAMA HOBBY OUTWIT BOUNCE**
Answer: *What America sometimes seems to stand for—*
TOO MUCH

ALP

By William Hjortsberg. Simon & Schuster.
\$4.95.

OLT

By Kenneth Gangemi. Orion. 55 pp. \$

Reviewed by John Leonard

"WHAT Donald Barthelme did to Snow White," says the publisher's blurb, "what Terry Southern did to Candide,

William Hjortsberg does to the Swiss Alps of our childhood dreams." And the hint sinks. As an idea for a novel, stomping on Heidi seems about as funny as your wreck.

Yet Mr. Hjortsberg gets away with it. Like a satiric S. J. Perelman he impales cartoon strips and picture postcards on a sharp silver spindle, creating the sort of Switzerland that might have been conceived by Disney's *Swiss Family Tree* and the Alpine lodge (Gasthaus zum Schweigen Schwein), the jolly kitchen maid Heidi and Gretel (who bakes apothecaries into their marzipan cookies), the yodeling mountainmen (each with his own song), the village doctor, the honeycombers (Charlie Brown meets Henry James), plus witches, transvestites, obscene ice sculpture and a cleansing avalanche.

Take Howard Cooper, the American husband: "How could he possibly have guessed when he was a child that he would be a two-dimensional, a jumble of statistics, follies, even an occasion for a satirist's relatively benign mockery?" Yet he seems eternally troubled way toward perhaps even a sex or a third dimension. He looks at—"The University," the Perelman, "Fellied 'American,' " "The Future of the Probable," "Political him always back and to the animals. A Voyeur? Casualty of time crisis? Retarded print-culture? Urban? Data processor being used as a device to come his life an oddity. I see you, someone you are and "Oll" is an oddly little pleasure, to t over on several rea

Mr. Leonard is a bo
er for The New York

Best Seller

The New York Times
An analysis based on more than 125 bookstore
copies. Figures in right-
do not necessarily re-
secutive appearances.

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